THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 60. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

Cuba in Telegraphic Communication with the Old World at Last—Execution of General O'Haron at Mexico City—A Strike and Revolts Among Some of the Working Classes in Cuba—Reported Negro Insurrection at St. Thomas—The Yellow Fever Ravages at Dry Tortugas.

KEY WEST, Sept. 7, via Lake City, Fla., Sept 7.—The shore end line of the Gulf cable between Punta Rasa and Key West has just been landed a mile from the telegraph house, and Mr. Webb's men have also just connected the small central insulating wire with the land cable. The insulation is perfect, and the cable, with all the disadvantages the company have worked under, is a grand success. A week's delay has been caused in laying the seven miles of shore end, owing to bad weather and a lack of cable. The company had seven miles of Red Sea cable at Havana, which arrived yesterday, and this has been spliced in to make communication complete between Cuba, Key West, and the outer world.

MEXICO.

Maximilian's Body Not Yet at Vera Cruz—Santa Anna's Case About to be Tried—General O'Horan Shot—Comonfort's Remains Brought to the Capital—Sisters of Charity Abolished.

HAVANA, Sept. 5, via Key West, Sept. 7, via Lake City, Sept. 7.—Our Vera Cruz dates are to September 1, and from the capital to August 28. They were received to-day by the English steamer Mersey, which brings a lot of Imperial refugees. The reported arrival at Vera Cruz of Maximilian's body is contradicted. It is also contradicted that his body was mutilated. Commander Roe, of the gunboat Tacony, by request of the Austrian Commander, claimed the body of the Emperor, and his request has been listened to. Acting Consul Otterbourg, in the absence of the French, Belgian, and Italian Consuls, is acting as medium of communication for their Governments.

The Supreme Government has ordered the case of Santa Anna to proceed. Santa Anna has employed counsel, and his defense is being prepared. All generals condemned to death at Queretaro, including Castillo, have been pardoned. General O'Horan, on the 18th ult., was sentenced by court martial to be shot on Wednesday at 6 A. M. The sentence was carried out on the Plazuela de Mexcoalco, against the remonstrances of the American Minister. O'Horan left letters to vindicate his memory.

President Juarez has decreed a convocation of Mexican people for the purpose of electing a President, Congressmen, and Magistrates of the Supreme Court. Lopez, the traitor, has published an account of the siege of Queretro, and seeks to establish the fact that its fall was not the result of treason.

Porfirio Diaz's troops commenced their march from Mexico to Tehuacan.

General Pavon has been nominated Governor of Tamaulipas. Jesus Gonzalez Ortega's case was awaiting the action of Congress.

The Society of the Sisters of Charity has been abolished, and another under the patronage of the Republic established.

A conducta with one million dollars had left San Luis Potosi for Vera Cruz.

Chihuahua gold fields have been yielding largely. The merchants pay eighteen dollars per ounce there.

A large supply of munitions of war has been forwarded from Texas to Chihuahua to repel the Indians and filibusters.

General Comonfort's remains were brought to the capital on August 18 and deposited at the Pantheon.

CUBA.

Strike Among Cigar Makers—Secession Among Havana Editors—Object of the Negro Risings in Santiago—Negro Insurrection in St. Thomas—Commercial and Marine.

HAVANA, Sept. 5, via Key West, Sept. 7, and Lake City, Fla., Sept. 8.—The cigar makers of this city are making earnest endeavors to induce all among their Cuban workmen to act unanimously, and declare themselves on a strike, not for higher wages in one sense of the word, but for the return of the pay they were receiving in the early part of the year, before the new tax law went into force. At that time, on account of a lull in the export trade, they allowed their employers to reduce ther wages.

Now that the aforesaid cause is removed, and that they find themselves obliged to pay double for necessaries, as everything is increased in value, they consider themselves justified in providing for their needy families. The city authorities take sides with the wealthy employers in grinding down the poor to a starving condition, and the Governor comes out with an order, enjoining it upon the former not to take any operatives, unless provided with a certificate from the police ward, admonishing them that they shall be held responsible for failing to report every application made demanding higher wages, and to be dealt with as a disturber of the public peace for the offense. The *Diario* and *Prensa*, as worthy advocates of despotism, endorse this resolution as a wise act, showing the right spirit in our Governor. All can be ascribed to the reforms lately inaugurated here.

The split in the management of the people's journal, the *Siglo*, is confirmed. The retiring member, Mr. J. de Cespedes, is said to be contemplating the acceptance of an offer from the *Diario*. Some other changes have been effected, such as the appointment of Mr. J. B. de Luna, who is well known in New York, to the administration of the paper's affairs.

The Captain-General has forbidden the transmission of any messages through the cable to Key West until the line is opened to the public. Accounts from Key West announce the Narva as waiting for the weather to moderate before laying the cable at Key West. The line to Punta Rasa has been thoroughly tested, and is perfect.

The sugar crop estimates drawn thus far show this year's yield to be about the same as the previous year. There appears to be a large increase of exports.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the British barque Helen Drummons, which left Matanzas in ballast on the 1st for this port.

The outflow of species continues. The money market, consequently, keeps stringent. The sugar market remains quiet and firm, on the basis of 8¾ reals per arrobe for Dutch standard No. 12. Exchange is firmer—London, 18¾ premium; Paris, 5¾ premium; United States currency at sixty days, 24¼ discount. Gold at sixty days, 6¾ premium. Business generally is dull. There are no arrivals from the United States since my last despatch.

The object of the negro rising in Santiago de Cuba was to attack the Spaniards and proclaim their freedom. Two more of the negroes have been arrested, on a coffee estate near Cobre, on the confessions of those previously arrested; also a son of Senor Borza, one of the principal offenders.

The steamer failed to touch to Mirabalais, Hayti, on the 25th, and arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 27th, and received considerable injury from the wharf.

It is reported from St. Thomas that there has been a sort of uprising of about three hundred negroes, causing considerable disorder in the streets. They attacked the fort, but were quickly repulsed, with five killed and several wounded. About fifty of them have been imprisoned. The uprising is said to have been caused by some sanitary measures decreed by the Governor and the Board of Health.

DRY TORTUGAS.

Fever Raging at Fort Jefferson—Doctors Sent For.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 7, via Lake City, Fla., Sept. 8.—The fever is raging at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas. The steamer Alliance has been sent for doctors and nurses, by order of Major Andrews, district commander, who has left the Tortugas. Yesterday the Government telegraphed to send physicians. By some it is said that the disease is yellow fever, and by others that it is the "break-bone" fever. The post doctors are all down sick.

EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN WAR.

British Preparations for the March from India—Queen Victoria's Reply to King Theodore—His Love Letters Answered with Rifled Guns.

The English preparations for the Abyssinian campaign had fairly begun.

On Monday, the 25th of August, the departments in Woolwich Arsenal received instructions from the War Department to occupy themselves in the arrangements for furnishing the expedition, which is to be despatched from India with the slightest possible delay.

The seven-pound rifled guns for mountain warfare would shortly be ready for shipment, and two additional batteries of steel guns on the same principle were in preparation. The weight of each gun will not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds. Twelve carriages, also of steel, for their equipment, are to be made. The weight of each carriage, without wheels, will be less than one hundred pounds, and they will thus be available for transport in the most rugged and difficult passes of the enemy's country.

The expedition will be under the chief command of Major-General Napier and Brigadier-General Stavely.

The London *Post* says the forces employed will comprise all branches of the service. The infantry will consist most probably of two of her Majesty's regiments of the line, and eight regiments of native Punjoubee infantry. The cavalry will be composed of about six regiments of Indian irregular troops, while the artillery will include, besides mountain guns, two batteries of royal artillery.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt had been requested to provide five thousand camels for the necessary transport of the British troops.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Danish Feeling Towards Schleswig.

The *Fadreland*, of Copenhagen, says a banquet was given on the 25th of August by the members of the Danish Military Club, at which the King of Denmark, the Crown Prince, and the Czarewitch of Russia were present. The Danish Minister of War made a speech, in which he declared all his efforts had been devoted towards the formation of an organized, well-equipped, and enthusiastic army, in order to be in readiness when the moment should arrive for reconquering the territory which Denmark had lost. The King looked very serious during the delivery of this speech, and later in the evening his Majesty had half an hour's conversation with the Minister of War.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Speeches—The Return from Salzburg and Popular Rejoicings by the Way—His Majesty Defines His Position—What France Wants and What She Defends.

By the steamship City of Baltimore we have written mail accounts of the reception accorded to Napoleon and Eugenie in the manufacturing districts of France on their return from Salzburg, with reports of the speeches delivered by the Emperor at Arras and Lille, which have been already summarized in our cable despatches.

The report says:—Napoleon, while *en route* to Paris, on his return from Salzburg, had been making speeches in some of the provincial cities which attract attention. In response to an address from the Mayor of Arras he said:—

You are right to have confidence in the future. It is only weak governments who seek in foreign complications to divert attention from troubles at home. But he who derives his strength from the great body of the nation has only to do his duty and to satisfy the permanent interests of the country; and, while holding aloft the national flag, we should not allow ourselves to be drawn away by intemperate impulses, however patriotic they may be.

I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed towards the Empress and our son. Be assured that they share my devotion for France, and that their most ardent wish is to put an end to all misery and alleviate all misfortunes.

Despatches from Lille state that their Majesties were received in that town with enthusiasm, and passed through the streets and boulevards in an open carriage.

The following is the text of the reply made by the Emperor to the address presented by the Mayor of Lille. He said:—

When some years ago I came for the first time to visit the Department of the Nord, everything smiled upon my wishes. I had just espoused the Empress, and, I may say, I had also just wedded France, before eight millions of witnesses. Order was restored, political passions were lulled to rest, and I foresaw for the country a new era of greatness and prosperity. At home the union existing among all good citizens presaged the peaceful dawn of liberty abroad. I saw our glorious flag protecting every cause of civilizing justice. During the last fourteen years many of my hopes have been realized, and great progress has been accomplished. Dark spots, however, have darkened our horizon; but even as good fortune has not dazzled me, so trans ient reverses will not discourage me. How should I be discouraged when I see from one end of France to the other the people meeting the Empress and myself with acclamations, in which are unceasingly associated the name of our son. To-day I did not come here only to celebrate a glorious anniversary in the capital of ancient Flanders. I also come to learn your wants, to heighten the courage of some, to confirm the confidence of all, and to endeavor to increase the prosperity of this great department by still further developing its agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. You will aid me, gentlemen, in this noble task, but you will not forget that the first condition of the prosperity of a nation like ours is to possess the consciousness of its own strength, and not allow itself to be depressed by imaginary fears, but to rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Government. The Empress, touched by the sentiments which you express, unites with me in thanking you for your warm and sympathetic welcome.

The London *News* says the Emperor Napoleon's reported speeches at Arras and Lille make a very welcome and desirable sequel to the unreported conversation at Salzburg, and trusts they will succeed in allaying the irritation of the Prussian press and the suspicion of the German people.

The London *Times* remarks that though the expressions in the Emperor's two speeches have the usual vagueness of the imperial style, they are undoubtedly peaceable in their tenor. The language of a part of the French press gives sufficient reason that warlike intentions should be explicitly denied, and the London *Times* believes that the Emperor's sincere wish was to remove the disquietude that his recent Salzburg journey had caused. It would be to belie his sagacity to believe that he intends to precipitate a gigantic conflict with forty millions of Germans.

Existing Treaties—Respect for the National Guarantees.

From La France, of Paris, August 26.

* * * Austria, France, and England, probably also other governments, are united in their policy, which may be summed up in these terms:—Respect for the treaties of Paris and Prague, nothing more, nothing less. This policy has nothing aggressive or ambitious in its character which could excite Russia or Prussia, or of which they could complain. If, as we hope, these powers are resolved not to depart from the stipulations of treaties they have signed, it is of a nature to consolidate the peace of Europe, and render war perilous for those ambitious powers who should act against it.

The International Anti-Slavery Conference in Paris.

Paris (Aug. 26) Cor. London Daily News.

The first meeting of the International Anti-Slavery Conference was held in the Salle Herz, at noon this day. It was organized by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the Comite Francais d'Emancipation, and the Sociedad Abolicionista Espanola, but a great many delegates from other societies attended. The large hall, without being inconveniently crowded, was very well filled considering the intense heat of the weather and the advanced period of the season. The Duke de Broglie, one of the honorary presidents of the French society, had been asked to take the chair, but on account of his great age and infirmities he could not promise to attend on both days. In his absence the chair was admirably filled by the accomplished M. Laboulaye. He was supported on his right by M. Olozaga, delegate from Spain, and on his left by M. Cochin, of the Institute, Secretary of the French Society. At the table on the platform were the Hon. J. D. Palfrey, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, and Rev Professor Thome, United States; M. Vogeli, Brazil; Mr. Joseph Cooper and M. Chamerovzow, England; M. de Vizcarrondo, Spain; General de Rovas, Venezuela; Mr. William Rainy, the barrister, Western Africa; General Dubois, Hayti; Prince Albert de Broglie, France, etc.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Georgia Registration—Increase of the Colored Population.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—The work of registration in Georgia is nearly completed, and the results to this date are as follows:—

Whites, 89,892; Colored, 93,682. Total, 183,574. Colored majority, 3790.

It is not supposed that the entire registration in Georgia will equal 188,000. It is well known that not all the freedmen entitled to registration have registered, but counting them only at 93,600, and multiplying by five (too low a rate), to obtain the total negro population, it gives us 468,000, exceeding by nearly 3800 the total colored (slave and free) population of Georgia in 1860. These figures must be highly consolatory to such persons as the Georgia correspondents of some Northern Copperhead sheets, who have lately been wringing their hands in anguish over the sad fate of nearly one-half of our black population, "the victims of Emancipation and the Freedmen's Bureau," demanding, in a paroxysm of pseudo-philanthropy, an account from this radical Congress. The black population of Georgia is larger than herein stated—much larger—not to mention the notoriously large emigration of freedmen from Georgia to Mississippi out of Florida. Such Georgia correspondents will soon have much more untractable and annoying statistics than these wherewith to employ their powers of calculation.

Maine.

The annual election for State, county, and town officers takes place to-day. The candidates for Governor are:—Republican, Joshua L. Chamberlain (for re-election); Democratic, Eben F. Pillsbury. The same candidates were opposed last year, with the following result:—Chamberlain, 69,926; Pillsbury, 41,939; Chamberlain's majority, 27,987. The canvass has not been especially interesting this year, and a light vote will be cast. The Liquor Prohibition question is a leading issue, and the Democrats will gain something by it on the strength of the severe Prohibitory act passed by the last Legislature.

Montana—Election of a Democratic Delegate to Congress.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Sept. 7.—Cavanagh (Democrat) has been elected delegate to Congress from Montana by an overwhelming majority.

Let the President Resign!

The political war has at length reached that point where a strong, bold movement on the part of President Johnson is the only thing that will restore the country to peace and prosperity. The radicals have struck blow after blow at all the intelligence of the country, until they threaten to level it with the vilest standard that the land can produce. To obtain political victory it matters not how many cherished principles they trample under foot; how many safeguards of our republicanism they tear down; how thoroughly they obliterate every element of stability in the country; how near to the verge of military despotism they drive the car of state. They are bent on winning the race for party, and they have sunk country far in the background, as a consideration of little importance in comparison. To defeat them, to restore our republican institutions, now becomes with us the mighty problem. To do this we must dive down below the radical froth, and in a deeper current seek safety in the almost buried common sense of the people. To make the people feel the full import of that which rests so heavily upon them, Andrew Johnson should resign and appeal to them. Let him resign, and demand that a convention of all the States be called to take measures against this political ruin that Congress is hurling against the republic. Let him tell the people that he finds it impossible to resist entirely this attempt of Congress to assume dictatorial power and inaugurate a new revolution. Let him show to them the political picture as it exists—commerce wrecked, the Treasury Department in ruins, the revenue administered for the benefit of those who hold the offices, the wealth of the nation squandered an exhaustive Indian war on hand for the benefit of agents and contractors, half the States under military dictatorship, the other half threatened with a similar government, corruption everywhere, vice making a throne of virtue, and the country driving madly through the same political phases that preceded the French revolution. Are the people prepared for all this? Are they prepared to see the negro element set up at auction as the instrument through which the unprincipled politicians may ride into power? Do they taste the bitterness in advance of what such a future has in store for them? If they do not, then is the country already dead, and naught but a long night of anarchy and revolution can awaken it from its lethargy. The negro to shape our political future! to drive our great republic to its destiny! Are we so lost to all respect of race and brain power that we can settle down before this radical idol, and see in its blackness the glory of the land, instead of its ruin? Let Mr. Johnson look to this, and let him rise to the demands of the time by throwing himself into the arms of the people, who, nauseated with this radical rule, are ready for a change and a reaction which will restore health and vigor to the land. The President, leading in the movement, may form a new party, and, through the overwhelming votes of the intelligence of the country, be restored to the executive power. The country wants in such a party no narrow platform of faction, but the great and broad elements of action that will restore the nation to its former vigor. Finances and progress must be the moving forces. The Rebellion must be forgotten, and universal amnesty must cut the South aloof from the proconsulships that threaten to advance northward. The radicals must be taught that there is something besides party ambition for the spoils to give motive power to a political faction. They must learn, too, that the nation, in a terrible reaction, will hold them to account for the desolation which for two years has marked their political track. The negro, too, filled with false ideas of the *role* he is to play in the future, must be placed on the level of his intellectual ability; and with every guarantee of freedom, let him work his way upwards to the full extent of his powers. Now is the moment for Mr. Johnson to seize fortune at the flood. The reaction is coming. Let him resign and lead it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—The Clarksville *Chronicle* thinks the Tennessee crop will be ample for home consumption. The reports from several counties indicate a small yield of tobacco. It was thought that the recent rains would do a great deal of good.

A DEAD LOCK.—The jury of the Henry county (Ga.) Superior Court is made up of six whites and six blacks. At last accounts they were shut up together and trying to agree upon a verdict in the case of a freedman charged with theft.

GOOD NEWS.—The Grenada (Miss.) *Sentinel* says the hot weather has disagreed with the army worm, and the prospect for a good crop of cotton is "brighter than it has been for years. Corn, also, promises well."

—The Appletons have in press, and will shortly publish, "Professor Blot's Receipt Book." In this book Mr. Blot, whose successful cooking school is to be resumed in New York and Brooklyn this fall and winter, has aimed to make a complete and practical cook book for family use, in which all the directions are plain and simple, and the manner of preparing every article of healthful food, as well as of selecting and preserving meats and other food, is given.

SECOND EDITION

THE BOAT RACE.

Championship of America.

HAMILL MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

Brown Fouls Him, and Cuts his Boat in Two

Hamill Declared the Winner.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Hamill and Brown boat race took place at Newburg this morning.

Both men started at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock.

Brown had the lead by six lengths, but was passed by Hamill at Beveridge's brewery, and then Brown led again, but was passed by Hamill, who kept the lead all through.

On turning the stake Hamill ran accidentally against the stake-boat, and was upset.

Brown then ran into Hamill's boat, cutting it in two.

Brown kept on, coming in the apparent winner in forty minutes.

A riot is momentarily expected in consequence.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The judges and referee have decided that Hamill won the race by Brown fouling him.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Boat Race—Brown the Victor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9.—The great boat race between Hamill and Brown came off this morning. It was won by Brown. Hamill was ahead in the first portion of the race, but he struck the stake-boat in turning, and Brown then came home alone.

The Race Awarded to Hamill.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9.—The race has been awarded to Hamill on a foul.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 9—NOON.—Consols for money, 94 11-16ths; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie R. R., 44¾; Great Western, 22.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 9.—U. S. bonds steady at the close on Saturday at 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—NOON.—Cotton dull; some descriptions have declined. The sales to-day will be about 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 10¼d.

Breadstuffs are firm. Corn has advanced to 35s. 9d. Provisions are quiet. Lard, 51s. American produce unchanged.

Accident to the Western Metropolis.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 8—Evening.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from New York on the 24th ult., for Bremen, put into this port to-day with her main shaft broken.

The Palmyra Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 8—Evening.—The steamer Palmyra, from New York on the 28th ult., arrived here this evening.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 9—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 9-15; United States 5-20s, 73¼; Illinois Central, 67⅛; Erie Railroad, 44¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—2 P. M.—Cotton and breadstuffs are unchanged.

Bacon, 42s. 6d. Lard, 50s. 9d. Beef, 150s. Pork has advanced 1s.

Common rosin, 17s. 9d. Other articles are unaltered.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—At a late meeting of oystermen held in Norfolk, a committee was appointed to wait upon General Schofield in reference to the recent oyster law, which has given rise to so much dissension and trouble since its passage by the Virginia Legislature, principally from the fact that the mode of collecting the tax on the oysters was accomplished without system or correctness. The committee design placing their views before General Schofield, and expect by his decision there will in future be but one tax to be paid in addition to the specific tax. The great difficulty in the present law, and of which the oystermen have complained, is that many vessels are deserting the waters of Virginia, which they formerly visited, giving an impetus to the trade and brightening up business of all kinds, and now frequent the Maryland waters, where there is no other than the specific tax imposed on the labors of this enterprising portion of the community. The heavy tax imposed by the law on all vessels engaged in catching oysters, or in the trade, has the effect of limiting the operations and destroying the labors of the hardy Virginia oystermen.

A grand regatta takes place on the 11th inst., on the Elizabeth river, to test the speed of several competing yachts. An exciting race is expected.

A wrecking company are now actively engaged on the hulk of the frigate Columbia, sank by the Rebels directly in the channel leading to the Gosport Navy Yard, on the 19th of April, 1861, and it will be raised in a few days from its dangerous position.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The steamship Rising Star has arrived from Aspinwall with $211,662 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Reading, 102¾; Canton Company 47½; Erie, 66¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 126½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Central, 111½; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 121½; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia Sixes, 55; Missouri Sixes, 103½; Hudson River, 126⅞; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 111¼; Tenforties, 96⅝; Seven-thirties, 107⅛. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 143¾.

—Sir David Brewster denies the authenticity of the recently discovered letter of Pascal to Sir Isaac Newton, in which the writer foreshadows the theory of gravitation, and gives his reasons, which are certainly convincing ones, for believing it an arrant forgery. His communication may be found in the last number of the *Athenæum*.

—Paul Morphy, the distinguished American chess-player, has arrived in Paris, but it is not announced whether or not he will resume the practice of the game which of late years he has abandoned. Major Jaemish, a well-known Russian chess-writer and analyst, after a short stay in Paris has reached London.

Marriage Festivities in India.

SPECIMENS OF ORIENTAL HYPERBOLE.

The festivities at the recent marriage of Sindia's heir in India are described in the *Gwalior Gazette*. The following is a translation of the report:—

"The ceremony of the holy 'pooja' was performed with a thousand festivities and delight in the following manner:—About an hour before sunset the bridegroom left the royal palace for the purpose of performing the ceremony of the holy 'pooja.' He was mounted on an elephant with embroidered trappings, embellished with jewels and diamonds, and a canopy of beaten gold. The procession, consisting of the nobles and officers, all on elephants, high as mountains, in a semi-circle behind the bridegroom, the cavalry with their comely accoutrements, the battalions in their gay regimentals, the battering trains of artillery, spearmen and bannermen, followed the bridegroom through Dowlut Gunj, and the new bazaar, to the palace at the Kumpoo. The cavalry, battalions, and artillery, posted in separate squadrons, and parties from the palace at the Kumpoo to the new bazaar, performed the ceremony of salute.

"A court in the palace at the Campoo, which for the clear resplendence of its floor and the brilliancy of its furniture might be compared with the ninth heaven, and which was brighter than noonday, from the number of chandeliers and lustres, was transformed into the ball-room of Indur by dancing and music, and every one was immersed in jollity and delight. On the west side of the court a terrace, with gorgeous embellishments, had been erected for the Tuakoorjee (incarnation of Vishnoo the preserver), and was surrounded with chandeliers and lustres. In front of this terrace, on one side, a magnificent cushion had been fitted up for the Maharajah, and a seat for the bridegroom on the other.

"Meanwhile the triumphal procession of her most serene highness the Maharanee Chunna Raja (on elephants) passed through the Surrafa, and reached the parade ground at the Kumpoo. After receiving a similar salute from the cavalry, battalions, and artillery, her highness honored with her presence another grand court of the palace, which had been most elegantly furnished with the best furniture. The courtiers paid their respects, and dancing and music continued. In the other courts costly dresses and ornaments of immense value were presented to his most pulssant and fortunate highness the Maharajah, the bridegroom, and to Bulwunt Rao Rhva Sahib, on the part of the father of the bride. The ceremony of 'pooja' then commenced, and a salute was fired when it was over. Utter and pan were then distributed among those present.

"The bridegroom then left the palace at the Kumpoo on an elephant, followed by other elephants with the above-mentioned nobles in a semi-circle. A salute was instantly fired, and fireworks were let off with great noise and velocity. The artificial trees on the pasteboard gardens looked blooming with blossoms, and loaded with different kinds of fruit. The brilliancy of the tale found fault with the rays of the sun, and Pleiades blushed with shame at the gorgeousness of the floral pasteboards. Salutes were fired when the procession reached the Jinsee. The noise of the fireworks caused the buds to smile and open, and the noon became ashamed of herself at the excellence of 'Anars' and 'Mehtabees.'"

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—The Charleston *Mercury* of September 2 says the caterpillar is very active on the coast of Carolina and Georgia. Many planters have given up their crops in despair. The Florida plantations are peculiarly unfortunate. Along with the caterpillars they have had very heavy rains, and the cotton in many places is running.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Business is not yet brisk in this Court at present, nor has it been so during this term. There is just enough to keep all persons concerned moving, but not running.

Mary Batters, colored, was charged with the larceny of clothing valued at $13·50, belonging to Rebecca Miller. Mrs. Miller testified that the defendant was employed by her to work one day, and the very same day ran away, stealing all the clothing she could take with her. A portion of the articles were recovered by Detective Levy. The defendant said she didn't mean any wrong in her conduct; she only intended to pawn the clothing for three weeks, and then return it. Verdict guilty.

Thomas Coyle and William Snodgrass were charged with the larceny of a carpenter's rule, belonging to William Snodgrass. The evidence was that the defendants found Snodgrass lying drunk in Penn Square, turned him over, and rumbled about his person, and then went to a pawn office; but he did not see them take anything from Snodgrass, nor did he know that they pawned anything; but when Snodgrass sobered up he missed his rule. Verdict, not guilty.

Michael Hartney was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon a little girl. The offense was of a quiet nature. The second count of the indictment, charging intent to commit an outrage, was ignored by the Grand Jury.

Bridget Donahue was acquitted of a charge of adultery, on account of a want of proof of marriage.

Emeline Cooper was charged with assault and battery upon Edward T. Whitehead. About half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon of August 24, Mr. Whitehead, whose place of business is at No. 131 Arch street, having just returned from Cape May and being dressed in his new suit of clothes, went to Mrs. Hinchman's boarding-house, No. 129 Arch street, to dine; having eaten his dinner he started through the yard, and just as he walked under the defendant's window he was saluted, and surprised with a basin of filthy water showering down all over himself and his clothes.

Mr. Whitehead testified that upon being thus brought to the knowledge of his position, he immediately had Mrs. Cooper arrested, and when he went to inform her that she would have to be taken into custody, she replied that she would again throw water upon him, and would perhaps horsewhip him.

A little colored girl, employed about the boarding-house, testified that about fifteen minutes before this happened she saw Mrs. Cooper at the window with her washbowl before her, and that she saw her throw the water upon Mr. Whitehead.

The defense alleged that this was purely an accident, and produced evidence of good character. There was also evidence to contradict the allegations of threats made by the defendant. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 107 @ 107⅛ for June and August 7·30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 111¾ for '65 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101; and old do at 94¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 51¼, no change; Minehill at 57¼@57¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅜, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 56½, a decline of ¼. 25 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 25½ for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13¾ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 35½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 166, no change. 240 was bid for North America; 57 for Commercial; 81 for Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143; 11 A. M., 143¼; 12 M., 143½; 1 P. M., 143¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Read	b10. 51⅝
$600 do. New	101	1000 do	s5. 51⅝
$1000 do. New	c.101	100 do	s5. 51⅝
$2000 Pa R 1m 6s	c. 93¼	200 do	b5. 51⅝
$1000 do	93¼	500 do	s3. 51⅝
$1000 All County Cs 6s	70¼	5 sh Minehill	57½
5 sh Leh N Sts	57	20 do	s5. 57⅝

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@112; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1867, 108¾@108⅞; 10-40s, 99¼@99½; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107¾. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 113¾@110; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. new, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 107¼@107⅜; 3d series, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@112; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109⅝; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107⅜; do., July, 107⅜@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@119; do., December, 1864, 117¾@118; do., May, 1865, 116¾@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 115½@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. October, 1865, 114¼@115¼; Gold, 143¼@143¾. Silver, 136@137½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 9.—Bark—The stock is light, and holders firm in their views. No. 1 Quercitron commands $48 ⅌ ton.

Cotton is steady at former rates. Small sales of middlings at 26½@28 cents for upland and New Orleans.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $8·50@9 ⅌ 64 lbs.; 800 bushels Timothy sold on secret terms; we quote at $2·75@3 ⅌ bushel. Flaxseed sells at $2·75@2·80.

Flour—Trade in this department continues extremely dull, and for some grades it is impossible to give reliable quotations. The wants of the home consumers constitute the demand. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·50 for old stock extra; $9@9·50 for new do; $11@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8·50@8·75; 200 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The receipts of Wheat continue small for the season, but the supply is about equal to the demand. Sales of 5000 bushels new red at $2·20@2·28; and 4000 bushels amber at $2·28@2·35. Rye ranges from $1·45 to $1·50. Corn is scarce, and prices are looking up. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at $1·25@1·27; 1500 bushels choice do. at a higher rate; and Western mixed at $1·23@1·24. Oats are unchanged. Sales of common and prime at 55@67 cents.

Whisky is without improvement.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 9.—The Cattle market was very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and rather lower; about 2600 head arrived and sold at from 15@16c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 13@14½c. for fair to good; and 9@12c. ⅌ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

56	head	Owen Smith, Western, 8¼@9¼ gross.
70	"	A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8¼@9¼, gross.
65	"	H. Todd, Western, 7@8¼, gross.
83	"	P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
110	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 7¼@9¼, gross.
100	"	James Kirk, Western, 8½@8¼, gross.
109	"	James McFillen, Western, 8@9, gross.
85	"	Ulman & Bachman, Western, 8@9¼, gross.
140	"	M. Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gross.
209	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 7¼@9¼, gross.
100	"	T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@9½, gross.
82	"	H. Chain, Western, 6@8, gross.
50	"	D. Smith, Western, 7¼@8½, gross.
70	"	L. Frank, Western, 6½@8, gross.
100	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@8¼, gross.
120	"	Blum & Co., Western, 6@8, gross.
180	"	Hape & Co., Western, 8@8¼, gross.
94	"	Chandler & Co., Chester co., 7¼@9½, gross.
89	"	B. Hood, Chester co., 7@9¼, gross.

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at $40@70 for springers, and $60@90 ⅌ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were dull and lower. 8000 head arrived and partly sold at 4@5½c. ⅌ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in fair demand. 3500 head sold, at the different yards, at from $10@10·75 ⅌ 100 lbs. net.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Lessons of the California Election.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democrats may be pardoned for the shouts of exultation with which they greet the tidings from California. They are so accustomed to defeat that the first glimmering of success, however obtained, throws them into ecstacies. In their hurry to proclaim a triumph, they forget that the result they welcome so enthusiastically is attributable less to their own strength than to accidental causes of weakness in the ranks of the Republicans; that it is, in fact, not so much a tribute to the Democratic party as a protest on the part of Republicans against political fraud and corruption.

That California, on a straight political issue, is overwhelmingly radical, there can be no reasonable doubt. Its majorities in successive contests have been too decisive to be misrepresented; and we anticipate further proofs at the State Judicial election next month. That will be a fair party fight, and until that be over, we recommend the Democrats to suspend their shouting.

As to the election just held, it is only necessary to keep in mind a few facts concerning the candidates and the manner in which the Union nomination for Governor was procured. It is admitted that John Bidwell was the nearly unanimous choice of the Unionists for that office; fully two-thirds of the delegates to the State Convention having been instructed to vote for him. He was defeated, however, by a corrupt combination between the friends of George C. Gorham and of Senator Conness, aided by the money and influence of certain powerful corporations, who desired a Legislature and an Executive subservient to their selfish purposes. By gross trickery this combination got control of the Convention, threw overboard Bidwell and nominated Gorham.

The fraud and the agencies with which it was effected disgusted the Unionists throughout the State, drove the leading Union journals of San Francisco and elsewhere into opposition to the nominee of the Convention, created a split in the party ranks, and gave rise to a widespread feeling of indifference. The personal unpopularity of Gorham added weight to all these considerations. It was notorious that he had been chief of the Legislative lobby and the special advocate and promoter of measures which, if successful, would have saddled millions of debt upon the State, and so increased the burdens of taxation, for the benefit of the private interests which had succeeded in controlling the Convention. He was regarded by many thousands only as a nominee of unscrupulous operators, anxious for the attainment of sinister objects.

On the other hand, Haight, the Democratic candidate, bore a well-known loyal record as a Unionist, having voted and acted with the Republicans during the war. He enjoys public confidence as an able and honest man; one who, whatever his party alliances, will not surrender public interests to the lobby or to leagued corruption in the Legislature.

The apathy and disgust occasioned by the causes of Gorham's nomination reacted on the whole ticket, and occasioned the not improbable defeat of the Republican party in the Legislature. The personal unpopularity of Senator Conness and his known participation in the intrigues which led to Gorham's nomination, alienated support from candidates who were believed to be identified with either. Hence the unprecedented number of voters who refused to appear at the polls. The vote of San Francisco, for instance, fell 6000 short of the number of registered voters—a circumstance which enables us to see why the Democracy boast of a majority in a city which has for years shown Union majorities. To this failure to vote of 6000 registered Unionists in the chief city of the State may be ascribed the reported defeat of Phelps, the Union candidate for Congress.

Evidently, then, the election possesses no special political significance. Its results are mortifying, unquestionably, because honest party management would have obviated them. But to claim them as indications of a reaction, as our Democratic contemporaries do, is simply absurd. They are the products of what the San Francisco *Bulletin* characterizes as "an immoral system of party management," and their prime value consists in the warning they read to political manipulators in other States.

The Politicians and the Presidency—Is There to Be an Impeachment?

From the N. Y. Herald.

If we were to accept the ravings of the radical party leaders and their organs as a faithful indication of public sentiment, we might expect a violent convulsion in the nation, ending in the overthrow of the constitutional Government and the institution of a reign of anarchy. At the best, we could but hope for the postponement of a revolutionary outbreak until the assembling of Congress in November, to be precipitated then by the swift impeachment of Andrew Johnson and the seizure of his office by the President of the Senate, pending his trial by that body. But, fortunately, experience teaches us that the boldness of political agitators displays itself more freely in words than in action; and when we recall the impotency of the angry threats of impeachment and confiscation so loudly uttered on the eve of the commencement of the three last sessions of Congress, we are inclined to believe that the present rage of the radicals will expend itself in "sound and fury," and, so far as practical results are concerned, will signify nothing.

There is, indeed, a shrewd suspicion abroad that the politicians of the party are very well satisfied with the situation as it is, and that while their wrath against President Johnson is vehemently uttered, it is only for the purpose of keeping alive a popular excitement and diverting the attention of the people from other issues. Their main object in the legislation of last winter was to dispose of all those military officers whose popularity threatened to render them dangerous competitors for the prize of the next Presidency. In their efforts to this end they displayed a great amount of political sagacity; but they would never have succeeded so effectually if Andrew Johnson had not by his recent policy afforded them material aid. The Supplemental Reconstruction bill might have been fatal to Grant, but his appointment to Stanton's office by the President drove the nails into his political coffin. Sheridan might have been troublesome as a military martyr, but with Sickles and Pope to share his crown he sinks into insignificance. What more effective assistance could the radicals have desired than Johnson has afforded them in clearing the Presidential field for their favorite candidate, Chase?

Nor is this the only instance in which Johnson has played the game of the radicals. The obstructions he has thrown in the way of reconstruction have alone enabled them to carry out their settled design of keeping the Southern States out of the Union until after the next Presidential election, and at the same time to evade direct responsibility for the continued distraction of the country. They point now to the President and his acts, and cry, "We are anxious for reconstruction; behold the power that impedes and obstructs it." Why, then, should they impeach Andrew Johnson, or seek to seize upon the Government by an unconstitutional and violent act? By leaving him where he is they keep up the excitement in the minds of their followers, and go into the next campaign with Chase as their standard-bearer upon the issue of opposition to the existing Administration. They will seek to fasten upon the anti-Republican candidate, whoever he may be, the odium of Johnson's Administration, and will represent him as the successor of Johnson's policy. In this regard Andrew Johnson will be too useful to them in the Presidential chair to render them desirous of depriving him of its occupancy for a few brief months.

There are other obstacles in the way of an impeachment of the President. Ben Wade is shrewd and ambitious, and is already a candidate not to be despised by the aspirants for the succession. The friends of Mr. Chase in the House and the Senate are well contented with matters as they stand at present; and the less prominent candidates will not be willing to give Ben Wade the advantage which the actual occupancy of the White House would not fail to secure to him in the Republican nominating convention. Under these circumstances, it seems probable that the loud cry of impeachment will die away as softly in the next session of Congress as it did in those that preceded it, and that the next Presidential battle will be fought out peaceably, with Johnson in the White House, Grant attending to his military duties, Sheridan hunting wild Indians on the plains, and Chase in the political field at the head of the combined forces of the national banks, the Puritans, the negroes, and the radical rank and file in general.

Registration at the South—Louisiana and Alabama.

From the N. Y. Times.

Probably the best indication of the direction and force of the current of public opinion in the South, may be found in the registration lists of the States in which the Registrars have completed their work. The elections in Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont, or California do not throw so much light upon the future as the returns from Louisiana and Alabama. These returns have disappointed politicians of both parties, and falsified many of their predictions.

Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, and making allowances for changes wrought by the war, it was estimated that Louisiana contained at present 47,000 whites and 23,000 blacks over twenty-one years of age. This was the estimate made previous to registration. But the returns show that only 44,723 whites have registered, while 82,867 blacks have registered. This is a falling off in the anticipated white vote of about 2000, and an increase in the anticipated black vote of nearly 60,000. This fact has been a disagreeable surprise to the late Rebels and their friends, and it far exceeds the highest hopes of the most sanguine Republicans. The latter predicted a few weeks ago that the negroes would have a majority of 37,000 in Louisiana; and the majority actually exceeds 38,000. Add to this a white vote of about 20,000 Republicans, and there will be a majority of about 75,000 in Louisiana for reconstruction.

In Alabama the number of white votes in 1867, estimated upon the basis of the census of 1860, and making allowances for the war, should be 81,000 whites and 55,000 blacks. But the registration returns overturn completely this estimate. Instead of the whites having a majority of 20,000, they are in a minority over 15,000. There are 5000 more negro voters than any one expected. The official figures are 72,748 whites and 88,243 blacks. It is supposed that the vote in Alabama against the Convention for amending the State Constitution will not exceed 25,000, leaving a majority of over 100,000 for reconstruction.

Out of a voting white population of 128,000 in Louisiana and Alabama, about 10,000 have not registered, either because they are disqualified by act of Congress or do not wish to vote. This is not a large percentage. A rainy election day would keep more voters away from the polls in New York State. Hence there is no foundation for any sweeping charge against the Southern whites on the ground that they are sullen or indifferent in regard to national affairs. The number of "soreheads" among them is remarkably few, considering their circumstances. In fact, they take more interest in political movements than the people of this State take in the proceedings of our Constitutional Convention, and more than the Republicans of Vermont took in the success of their ticket at the late election. They have, indeed, stronger motives to action than the latter, for they wish representation in Congress. Nevertheless, their activity in the work of reconstruction is highly creditable to them. Even the certain prospect of being in a hopeless minority does not prevent a large portion of them from doing what they consider to be their duty.

The negro voting population of Louisiana and Alabama amounts to 171,108. This is 53,000 over the white voters, and 90,000 more than were calculated upon when the work of registration began. It is supposed that a considerable portion of this population are emigrants, and that States lying further north will show a corresponding decrease in negroes. It is estimated that there has been a falling off in the colored population of Virginia of about 10,000; although it is considered certain that Virginia and other States where the negro vote is not less than the white will give majorities in favor of reconstruction. Even the men who are working against this result admit that they will fail. Southern conservatives base their only hopes of success upon a reaction in Northern opinion. The October and November elections will most likely correct this view; while the aspect of the registration returns from the South will give new courage and strength to the Republicans of the North.

The Situation—What Move Next?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Many of our contemporaries are advising Grant to "do this and that." We fear that the General has limited his usefulness by dealing so gently with the President. He represents Congress, while the President represents the spirit of disunion and slavery. The President thus far has controlled the game. Three pieces have been captured from the chess-board—Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles—and three stronger pieces do not remain upon our side. Grant has made one or two "checks," but the President has avoided them and taken our pieces. The trouble with Congress and Grant is that they have played too easy a game with his Excellency. They "check" him and annoy him, but don't get ahead. Johnson moved nearly all of his friends into good places last Congress, and all of his leading antagonists out of place. We call this splendid play, and he is strong enough to do more mischief. Grant seems to feel that Congress did not give him enough power, and his friends urge that if he is powerless it is because Congress left him so. The President did not think that when he wrote his veto, expressly complaining that most of his authority had been transferred to Grant. Congress did not think so when it passed the bill of which Sheridan complained. If Grant is in doubt, it is, we fear, because some "astute lawyer" has been unsettling him.

Still the responsibility is with Grant, and it is so refreshing to find military men submitting to responsibility that we perhaps ought to be content. We feel that his heart is right, and that he will do all he can. At the same time a man who surrenders the powers which Congress strove to impose upon him can do but little. In the case of Sickles, for instance, Grant permits the President to plainly override him in the interpretation of the law, and allows himself to be rebuked in the removal of his subordinate. Suppose the President directs Canby to suspend General Order No. 10, for which Sickles was removed. What is Grant to do? We may be told that he issued an order to the commanders to permit the orders of their predecessors to stand. But he also issued an order to Sheridan to report to Washington to consult on public business. The President, afraid that some of us might cheer "Little Phil.," orders him to the Indian country. Sheridan goes, and Grant's order falls like a crisp September leaf. So it will be with General Order No. 10, with Throckmorton and Wells, with the whole Reconstruction movement. Between the haste and crudeness of Congress, and what had better be called the extreme amiability and conscientiousness of Grant, there is no law but Johnson's whim for the Southern States, and our champion is only an anxious, earnest, protesting soldier, who at best does not say much, and whose power is limited to signing himself "by order of the President," General of the Army. Grant will do us good in one way. He will save the public money, and oppose the thieves. So far as his influence is heeded it will be healthy. But this is all.

Thus the game goes on, the President playing with resolution, shrewdness, energy. Congress is away, and we see piece after piece removed, while the enemies of the country shout and cheer. Thus, we fear, it will be until within a week of the meeting of Congress, when Mr. Johnson will suddenly become conciliatory, and kind, and wheedling. All the promises he has made and broken will be repeated, and certain nervous people's cousins, and uncles, and brothers will be placed in office. We shall be asked to "trust" the President, for he "means well," and confirm his special pets, if for nothing else, because he will make a radical Postmaster in a rural town. Great issues will be lost in official horse-jockeying, unless public opinion becomes resolute and vigilant. Just now the President holds the game; and loudly declares he will play it, Congress and country whether or no. The hand that might make a checkmate is powerless. We do not imagine that any circumstance can arise in which the President may not overrule General Grant. A Rebel Deputy Marshal of the United States is more powerful to-day than the General of the army. The removal of Sickles shows that. We think there is one move that would have ended the business. Suppose, when the President directed the military commanders practically to disobey Grant's order and make and unmake such regulations as they pleased, the General had said to the President, "By command of the Congress of the United States, in law plainly written, I decline to have the powers expressly delegated to me in any way amended, misconstrued, or limited, and therefore respectfully refuse to issue an order which compels me to violate my duty." What would have followed? Grant would have done just what the country and Congress want, what the law in spirit directs, and what he can only be excused from doing on the plea that he is a part of the Executive—a hand, finger, or foot—and only amenable to such laws as the President permitted him to respect.

Perhaps we take a wrong view of the matter. We write rather to state a case and suggest inquiry without giving absolute advice. We respect the trying position of the General of the army, and desire in no way to dishearten him or limit his usefulness by unjust criticism. But we beg him to look well to his duty. It is high and perplexing; but God does not place men in those positions for an unwise purpose. We beseech him to stand like a wall between the President and freedom, and we beg him, whatever he may do, to feel that he can make no error in the eyes of this nation on the side of an energetic support of Congress and the country.

British Cotton Manufacture.

From the N. Y. World.

The greatness of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, the immense wealth and power which accrue to her from it, and the method pursued by her for the attainment of such splendid results as those that now lie before the world in this respect, are points well deserving the earnest study of the political economist.

Of the extent which this branch of British industry has reached at this day, an estimate may be formed when we state that the three thousand cotton factories whose busy hum was heard all over the United Kingdom before the war, and soon to be heard again, contain thirty-three million spindles, and furnish employment to nearly one million operatives. It ranks first one of the five principal articles of export from that country; and necessarily raw cotton ranks as the leading one of the five most important articles of import. In 1850, Great Britain paid out about eighty-eight million dollars for her raw cotton. In 1865, only fifteen years thereafter, she paid over three hundred and thirty millions for that article, and exported manufactured cotton to an amount of over two hundred and eighty-six millions; which shows an immense home consumption of cotton goods within the kingdom. The eighty-eight millions' worth of cotton purchased in 1850 came out of her factories advanced to a value of more than two hundred and forty-two millions; her industry, skill, and capital producing about one hundred and fifty-four millions of excess above the value of the raw article. It has been estimated that in 1860 the increase of value produced was doubled; from which it may be safe to conclude that the excess in that year very closely approximated three hundred millions. It was in the latter year that our magnificent crop of nearly five million bales was gathered. Three hundred millions of increased value is a result that amply rewards the persevering efforts made by Great Britain to attain perfection and control in this direction.

In 1860 England sent from her own shores to those of other nations more than two and two-third billion yards of cotton goods, while we sent forth but one hundred million yards. But while the above named British export in that year was valued at about two hundred and ten millions, their export in 1864, which was one billion yards less, was valued at about two hundred and twenty-eight millions; the difference being caused, of course, by the exceedingly high prices which prevailed in the latter year.

In that year England complained of being compelled to pay double price for half the quantity of cotton she required; and the complaint, it must be admitted, was entirely reasonable when we consider that she actually paid out over three hundred and ninety-one millions of hard money for such cotton as she was forced to take in the absence of the American staple.

The Brazilian cotton she could not largely use, and even could she have done so, the supply was limited. The Egyptian could only be employed by altering her machinery, and the East Indian and other growths were not worth half as much as the American, in quality or strength of fibre.

And all these cottons have only been used for special purposes in manufacture—for which alone they are adapted—while it is the American cotton which England has always used, and uses still, for the great bulk of her cotton fabrics.

Thus, during the war, she not only suffered in a heavy deficiency of supply, but also in the inferiority of quality of a large portion of the supply that she did receive.

There is every encouragement to believe that if the increase continues, we shall have sufficient in this country in a few years to manufacture for export alone at least one and a half billion of yards, of the value of one hundred and eighty to two hundred million dollars. The capital, skill, and ability of this people could do it. But to accomplish this the Government would have to lend its aid, and repeal, as early as could wisely be done, all taxes upon the elements which enter into the manufacture of raw cotton.

We could export two million bales of the raw staple, worth at least two hundred millions under the prices that are destined to prevail for some time to come. Our cotton export, altogether, would thus approximate, if not quite reach, or even exceed, four hundred millions per annum. The total of cotton manufactures exported by Great Britain in 1863 was two hundred and thirty-seven millions; in 1864, two hundred and seventy-four millions; and in 1865, two hundred and eighty-six millions. To show her rise in this trade within a period of fifty years, we will state that her importation of cotton in 1815 was only ninety-nine million pounds, equal to two hundred and forty-seven and a half thousand bales.

This branch of British industry is worthy of close attention on the part of those in our own country who have the advancement of our cotton manufacturing interest at heart; and we fully believe that if the impediment of taxation and other obstacles are removed necessary to its progress, the day is not far distant when our export of manufactured cotton, in all forms, will much exceed in value that of our great and successful rival in the Old World. But a free trade tariff is the first requisite to successful competition.

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JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH 2d Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 1f

WILLIAM S. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Rolls, and Nails.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN BARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of

CLOAKINGS,

Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.

Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.

Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.

Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 21m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16]

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(L. teG. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

5 8 3mwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT

2 23] NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General D. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,

Captain and Recruiting Officer,

4 19 1mw 1f No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,

BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, REFULLY RE

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 tham

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 13smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 25]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."

PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 58c.; 20 springs, 63c.; 25 springs, 72c.; 30 springs, 83c.; 35 springs, 96c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 19 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMPLETE stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 9 12 3m mwf 4s

CHARMIAN.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

I.

In the time when yellow lilies shake
Their dusty gold on river and on lake,
When the cuckoo calls in the heart o' the heat,
When the dog-star foams and the shade is sweet;
Where cool and fresh the river ran,
I sat by the side of Charmian,
And heard no sound from the world of man.

II.

All was so sweet and still that day!
The rustling shade, the rippling stream,
All life, all breath, dissolved away
Into a golden dream;
Warm and sweet the scented shade
Drowsily caught the breeze and stirred,
Faint and low through the green glade
Came hum of bee and song of bird;
Our hearts were full of drowsy bliss,
And yet we did not clasp nor kiss,
Nor did we break the happy spell
With tender tone or syllable.
But to ease our hearts and set them free,
We pluck'd the flowers of a red rose-tree,
And leaf by leaf we threw them, sweet,
Into the river at our feet,
And in an indolent delight
Watch'd them glide onward out of sight.

III.

Oh, had I spoken boldly then,
How might my love have gathered thee!
But I had left the world of men,
And sitting yonder dreamilie,
Was happiness enough for me;
Seeking no gift of word or kiss,
But looking in thy face was bliss;
Plucking the rose-leaves in a dream,
Watching them glimmer down the stream,
Knowing that eastern heart of thine
Shared the dim ecstacy of mine!

IV.

Then, while we lingered, cold and grey
Came twilight, chilling soul and sense;
And you rose to go away,
Full of sweet indifference!
I missed the spell—I watched it break—
And such come never twice to man;
In a less golden hour I spake,
And did not win thee, Charmian!

V.

For wearily we turned away
Into the world of everyday,
And from thy heart the sweetness fled
Like the rose leaves on the river shed;
But to me that hour is sweeter far
Than the world and all its treasures are;
Still to sit on, so close to thee,
Were happiness enough for me!
Still to sit on in a green nook,
To reach out hands forever,
To pluck the rose leaves, Charmian!
To watch them fade on the golden river,
And hear no sound from the world of man.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

OUR FIREMEN.—The Columbia Engine Company have concluded to consolidate with the West Philadelphia Engine Company.

The Philadelphia Hose Company, No. 1, and the Washington Fire Company, No. 4, of Harrisburg, will visit Lancaster, and participate in the parade of the Fire Department on the 17th of October. These companies will be the guests of the Washington of that city.

The new steamer of the Fame Hose Company, No. 1, of Wilmington, arrived at that place on Thursday afternoon, under the charge of the Western Hose Company of this city. The entire Fire Department turned out in honor of the occasion.

The Warren Hose Company's new carriage, now building for them, is rapidly being completed, and it is the intention of the Company to house it on the 14th inst. She is an arch-spring carriage, and will be run for two weeks in her rough state, when she will be placed in the painter's hands to finish, which will be in time for their intended excursion to Lancaster, to participate in the firemen's parade, on the 17th of October.

The Eagle Hose Company, of Buffalo, will arrive on our city on Saturday afternoon next, and while in this city will be the guests of the Perseverance Hose Company. During their stay they will visit the public institutions of our city, and also be treated to an excursion on the Delaware.

The Western Hose Company have signed articles with the Fame Hose Company, whereby the Western will merge into the Fame Hose about the middle of October, as it will take that length of time to make all arrangements necessary.

On Saturday Chief Lyle was the recipient of a newly invented "combination spanner." It has the combination for all the various couplings now in use by the Fire Department, and will prove very useful upon the fire ground.

The Hope Hose Company have ordered a new carriage.

A NEW ACADEMY.—The new Academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame, West Rittenhouse Square, is completed. The building is 51 feet front by 120 feet in depth, and is four stories high. The basement, 10 feet high, contains a night parish school, 20 by 70 feet; sisters' and boarders' dining-rooms and kitchen, offices, etc. The main structure is devoted exclusively to academical purposes, while the back building is arranged for the use of the community of the sisters, their work and sitting-rooms being on the first floor.

A CORNER-STONE LAID.—The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the building intended for the use of the Presbyterian Church at Falls of Schuylkill, took place on Saturday afternoon. For some time past this congregation, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Briggs, has been struggling to establish itself upon a firm basis. The building, when finished, will accommodate about eight hundred persons. Suitable rooms for the Sunday Schools and weekly lectures will be provided.

BUSINESS AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 675 loads of hay and 65 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, N. Seventh street. The supply was quite abundant and the demand active. Best quality timothy hay sold at $1·20@1·35 per 100 lbs. Straw sold at $1·15@1·20 per 100 lbs.

A CASE OF SUN STROKE.—John Dick, a resident of the First Ward, had a stroke of the sun on Saturday, at Second and South streets, and was taken to his home by policemen of the Second District.

OPENING A STREET.—Workmen are now employed in demolishing a portion of the building belonging to the Girard estate, on Fifth street, above Chesnut, with a view to the opening of Ranstead street from Fourth to Fifth street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The building at No. 1323 South street was damaged by fire about noon yesterday. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S INTENTIONS.—In a card over his signature in the Knoxville *Whig*, Governor Brownlow says he is very busy preparing his inaugural. As soon as he gets that off his hands he will "show up" the editor of the conservative paper of Knoxville. He also warns the persons who inspire the utterances of that sheet, that neither their social standing nor their family connections will save them from a thorough exposure.

—"Hamlet" had an Irish friend with him in the tragedy who has generally been overlooked. He says:—"Now may I do it, Pat?"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPENING at the Arch Street Theatre on Saturday evening was unusually brilliant. The house was well filled with a fashionable audience, and each artiste was received with a round of applause—that attending the entrances of Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Walcot, and Miss Price was perfectly deafening for some moments. Mr. Everly, the debutant of the evening, was also well received, and played exceedingly well for an amateur.

He is destined to become a favorite, if he studies hard and learns to use the expressive mobility of his face to advantage. *The School for Scandal* was well played throughout, and it was "dressed" better than ever before in this city. Possibly the weakest performance was Mr. Mackay's "Sir Peter," a part which he is not suited for, it seems.

This evening Miss Julia Dean appears as "Julia," in the *Hunchback*, supported by Mr. Frank Lawlor as "Master Walter," and the whole stock company. Mrs. Drew, on being called before the curtain on Saturday evening, stated that she intended to present at her theatre during the season several new American plays, and intended to support American talent.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE has been splendidly refitted and renovated, and will be opened for the season to-night. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence appear in the new comedy of *Caste*, which is now so successful in London and New York. The Florences will be supported by Miss Josie Orton, Mr. W. H. Leake, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. W. Lennox, and other company favorites.

AT THE WALNUT Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* is to be continued during the present week. It has been very successful, and will draw crowded houses for many nights to come.

MR. JOHN E. MCDONOUGH produces the "simon-pure" *Black Crook* at the Academy of Music to-night, with the famous Parisienne ballet, including Mad'lles Pepita, Betty and Emily Rigl, and other *danseuses premieres*. New scenery, machinery, and dresses will be used, and the verbal portions of the spectacle will be consigned to excellent hands. We have no doubt that the *Black Crook* will have an immense run here. It deserves ample patronage, as a large sum of money has been expended in its production in proper style in this city.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE opens next Saturday evening, with a variety troupe. The house is being rapidly fitted up.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have crowded houses at their "Family Resort," in Eleventh street, above Chesnut. They present a capital bill this evening.

BLIND TOM, at Concert Hall, is drawing good houses. He is a wonderful pianist, and his skill with that instrument, when to all appearance in everything else he is a complete idiot, shows what strange freaks occur in nature. He will appear every evening this week.

ALFRED BURNETT, at the Assembly Buildings, continues his exhibitions this week. He has an excellent and amusing entertainment in preparation for his visitors.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH is playing in Baltimore this week, supported by Miss Mary McVicar.

MADAME RISTORI plays *Marie Antoinette* at the French Theatre, New York, on the 17th.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·35 | MOON RISES....1·21
SUN SETS....6·19 | HIGH WATER....10·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 30
Chirs	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Europe	Brest	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Live. pool	Sept. 21
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 14
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 14
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed off Ship John Shoal one large deeply laden ship, bound up. Off Reedy Island brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, from Iaegue.

Schr M. E. Gray, Pillsbury, 18 days from Havana, with sugar to T. Watson & Sons.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr A. Ryerson, Houghton, Portsmouth, Quintand, Ward & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Harper, Portsmouth, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Norwich, E. A. Sawyer & Co.
Schr E. Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., via Portsmouth, Va., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Mary Ann, Adams, Washington, Captain.
Sch'r I. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sl'r Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Havana 31st ult., with sugar, etc., and 10 passengers to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, from Grand Turk 23d ult., with salt to W. Bumm & Son. 26th, lat. 26 16, lon. 73 30, passed brig Herald, steering S. Experienced very heavy weather in the Gulf and along the coast. During a gale, 1st and 2d ult., on the outward passage, stove water casks and split foretopmast staysail.
Schr Western Star, Crowell, 5 days from Portsmouth, with mdse. to R. F. Folsom.
Schr Express, Brown, from Boston, with linseed to Barclay & Barclay.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from South Glastonbury.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, from Cohassett.
Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Tejuca, from Port Spain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 24th ult.
Ship Istria, Sewall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d ult.
Ship F. B. Fay, Dunham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 24th ult.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, cleared at Boston 6th inst. for Philadelphia.
Barque Florence, Rathbun, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 4th inst., off Nantucket.
Barque Thos. Dallett, Duncan, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.
Brig Dirigo, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 7th inst.
Brig Essex, Barker, hence, at Quebec 4th inst.
Schrs Cygnus, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 7th inst.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 6th instant.
Schr L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.
Schr American Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.
Schr Paine, Rich, hence for Boston, at New York 6th inst.
Schr M. Patten, Cummings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 5th inst.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 5th inst.
Schrs L. Blew, Buckalew, and Urotus, Birdsall, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 6th inst.
Schrs A. Tradell, Barrett; D. Williams, Corson; D. S. Mershon, Ayres; S. A. Hammond, Haines; and M. L. Slaight, Willetts, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Richmond 6th inst.
Steamship H. W. Workman, hence, at Boston 7th instant.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Begins at 8 o'clock.
WM. E. SINN & CO. ..... LESSEES
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1867.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON of 1867-8.
THE THEATRE REPAINTED and BEAUTIFIED.
ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS W. J. FLORENCE,
supported by
THE NEW COMPANY, ORCHESTRA, ETC.
The Management takes great pleasure in producing, for the first time in this city, T. W. Robertson's
GREAT LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESS,
In three acts, entitled
CASTE.
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY.

The Hon. George d'Alroy	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles	Mrs W. J. FLORENCE
Esther Eccles	Miss Josie Orton
Captain Pawtree	Mr. W. H. Leake
Sam. Gerridge	Mr. W. Lennox
Eccles	Mr. J. W. Jennings
Marquis de St. Maur	Mr. F. A. Eberle

The performance will conclude with
THE QUIET FAMILY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this or any other Play. Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Business Agent and Treasurer ..... JOS. D. MURPHY
FIRST NIGHT OF JULIA DEAN.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 9, 1867,
THE HUNCHBACK.

Julia	JULIA DEAN
Master Walter	Mr. F. Lawlor

Aided by the full company,
To conclude with the farce of
THE VALET DE SHAM.

Wigler	Mr. R. Craig

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN.
In rehearsal, THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Seats secured from 9 to 3 daily.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—J. E. MCDONOUGH ..... Lessee.
MONDAY, Sept. 9,
AND EVERY EVENING;
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE GREAT NEW YORK SENSATION,
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
WITH
PARISIENNE BALLET.
MAD'LLE PEPITA, BETTY REGAL,
EMILY REGAL, TRESSA ANTANONO
MAD'LLE ALBERTINE MILL FRANK.
Box sheet open at Lee & Walker's, No. 722 Chesnut street, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.
No extra charge for reserved seats. 9 7 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
Encouraged by large and enthusiastic audiences,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, at 8 P. M.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, September 11 and 14, at 2·30 P. M.
Admission, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Seventy-five Cents. Balcony reserved for colored persons; 25c. Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 3 tf

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 133, SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 810mwf

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 28 North WATER Street, and No. 31 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 16]

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—Office United States Engineer Agency, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, New York City, August 26, 1867.—The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work, the first of the two Dredge-Boats, authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867, for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredge-Boat to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredge-Boat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of keel to the surface of the spar deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet in diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draught to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end, and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredge-Boat, reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredge-Boat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments, ready for sea and for work, of the Dredge-Boat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredge-Boat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredge-Boat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated; and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened.

The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—75 per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of $25,000, will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications, and of this advertisement, must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had, at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer Offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredge-Boat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparations of working drawings.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army,
8 29 10t] Major of Engineers,
In Charge Improvement of Mouth Miss. River.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C," O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 19 17 Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPOT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., the 14th of September, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with (25) twenty-five Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on or before the 10th of October next.

The Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, from (5) five to (9) nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
And Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
JOHN A. IRWIN,
Captain 5th U. S. Cavalry,
9 6 7t A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

GIRARD ROW

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
MOURNING

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
110,000	United States 6 per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,760·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,900·00
25,000	Penns. vania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,180,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,000	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,046,000	par. Market value	$1,070,230·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,657·20
	Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
	Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig
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Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Hamilton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
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Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernadou.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,451·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $450,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 14 12t]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 20]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

| | |

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

The Democratic Soldier Dodge.

THE Democrats are taking great credit to themselves for having nominated upon their local ticket two or three *officers*, who were on the Union side during the war. If this were meant as an indication of sympathy with the *cause* for which our Union soldiers fought, or of respect for these men as soldiers, there might be some ground for parading the fact before the world. But, notoriously, it is not. Everybody knows that the Democratic leaders in this State were bitterly opposed to the war; that their sympathies were with those who fought on the Rebel side; and that they did then, and have continued to do since, all that they could to degrade that great struggle in the eyes of the world, and to rob it of all its glory. There is nothing that these leaders, in their hearts, more thoroughly despise and execrate than the true Union volunteer soldier. They believe him to have been, what they used to delight to call him, a "Lincoln hireling;" they look upon him as having been the voluntary instrument in oppressing and degrading the Rebels, and as having waged war against a just cause. In their eyes the South—meaning by that term not the people, but the aristocracy that lorded it over the South—were oppressed, and did right in going to war. They look upon Lee, and Johnson, and Beauregard, instead of Grant, and Sheridan, and Sherman, as the true heroes of the late struggle. At the present time their sympathies are avowedly with Andrew Johnson and his Copperhead advisers, in their efforts to persecute and degrade some of the noblest and bravest men that the war produced.

The nomination, therefore, of a few *officers* upon the Democratic ticket in this city, will instantly be recognized by every true Union *soldier* as a mere desire to obtain votes for a bad cause. It is an attempt to entrap honest men into giving their votes in support of Andrew Johnson and his insane and wicked policy. The very platform upon which these *officers* are running endorses Andrew Johnson's administration. Do our Union soldiers desire to say that Johnson is right, and that Grant is wrong? that the gallant Sheridan deserved to be removed from the command which he had so honored? or that Sickles should have been made the victim of Presidential persecution and malice? And yet this is what they are *asked* to say, in order that a few chronic office-seekers may get the snug berths for which they have long been hankering.

This device cannot succeed. The Democratic party this fall is the same party that last fall attempted to defeat the gallant Union soldier, General Geary, and to elect in his stead the Copperhead Clymer. It is the same party that declared the glorious struggle in which our Union soldiers were engaged a failure; the same party that deprived them of their votes when in the field; the same party that sought to cripple them by discouraging enlistments and opposing the draft; and the same party that *now* seeks to defraud the nation of the just fruits of our victories in the field. The greed of office-holding may induce some *officers* to become the standard-bearers of this party, but the masses of the Union *soldiers* will be seduced by no such trick of the enemy.

Mr. Johnson Planning for the Succession.

THE hint has been thrown out in various quarters that Mr. Johnson will probably be the candidate of the Democracy in the next Presidential campaign. The officious endorsement of his recent foolish and unpatriotic acts by the late Democratic Convention of this city lends plausibility to the view. The fact that Mr. Johnson could and would wield the patronage of the Government in favor of his own election, makes him in some respects an available candidate for the Democracy. It is true he has taken occasion to repeatedly disclaim, in the most positive manner, any intention of being a candidate, but that must pass with a good many other things he has said, and failed to adhere to, in the past. There is no doubt he would be glad to be a candidate, especially if he had the slightest hope of an election. His present elevation to the Presidency was not the work of the people. He is painfully conscious of that fact. He knows that he has betrayed the party that elected him, and he would be gratified beyond measure with a popular endorsement of his course. He has of late thrown himself into the hands of Democratic advisers. Jerry Black, Fernando Wood, Tom Florence, and the same crew of corrupt politicians generally who clustered around Buchanan's Administration, are now the daily *habitués* of the White House. The whole power of the Government is to be felt in controlling the elections this fall. Should the Democrats succeed in a few of these, Mr. Johnson will have claims on that party which it can hardly ignore. He is doubtless looking for the nomination, and it is not at all unlikely that he may get it. One thing that will tell in his favor is the scarcity of *available* candidates in the ranks of the Democracy. McClellan is the only military man that they could now think of running, and he would have far less strength than he had in 1864. Their prominent civilians are not men of general strength or popularity. Jerry Black is doubtless the ablest of the lot, but he stands no more chance of a nomination than he would, if nominated, of an election. So, on the whole, we think Mr. Johnson's chances for the Democratic nomination are pretty fair.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation, and Its Effects.

THE Amnesty Proclamation of the President reminds us vividly of that curious animal known as the Ant-eater, which has the remarkable physical formation of a length of tongue which, in proportion to the body, is about as a foot to an inch. The preambles to the proclamation, when compared with the document proper, do not, however, approximate as closely as the *physique* of the Ant-eater. We have ten "Whereases," and but one small "Resolved," and the final declaration is utterly impotent to effect the object which is intended. It is seldom that the verbiage of the President carries him to such extreme lengths as it has in the last State document, for really the effort is as good as a political manual, and excels McPherson's in giving a history of all the events of the war. The applicability of the facts quoted has nothing to do with their selection or rejection. Thus, military rule in the South is declared to be "dangerous to liberty," and a few meditative remarks on the evil effects of oppression, and a "retaliatory or vindictive policy," are thrown in; but neither of these interesting expressions of the Executive mind have even the most distant connection with the subject-matter—for we presume that Mr. Johnson can scarcely believe that the evils complained of can be remedied by his *pronunciamiento*. But the opportunity could not be allowed to pass, and we have the reflections of the Presidential intellect on the subject of rebellions in history, and of course we will treat them with the deference which their source demands.

Whatever may be the form, the object to be attained has been attempted, so far as the will of Mr. Johnson can extend; and it is well for us to look at the practical effect of the document, and also at the attitude in which the President puts himself by issuing it. So far as the result to be achieved is concerned, the proclamation will fall powerless. Its practical effect will be entirely null and void. Even if it could work all the results intended, it would only reassure the Rebels in the possession of their property, and prevent their arrest in the future. And as their property is not threatened, and their lives not in the least danger, it will have no appreciable effect. It might, if it was lawful, act as a bar to a suit in the future; but then, as no suit is threatened, we do not think that much value can be attached to it. So far as the right of suffrage is concerned, it will be perfect waste paper. The law of Congress directs the registers to admit to registration only certain persons, and among the qualifications necessary is that they shall not have committed certain crimes against the United States. The pardon of these crimes does not blot them out. They remain still crimes in fact, and until the qualifications for registration are changed by law, so long will they be excluded from the right of suffrage. In order, however, that no doubt whatever could arise, and that the law might not be evaded by the Executive, the last clause of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill distinctly states "that no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting"—so that even if the right of the President to issue such a proclamation was unquestioned, the effect would not delay reconstruction. But it is a nice question whether the Executive has any such right. True, the preamble cites instances in which that right was exercised, but then it was done, not under a provision of the Constitution, but under a law of Congress which especially authorized the Executive to grant such an amnesty. This law, passed July 17, 1862, was repealed December 3, 1866—so that, whatever right might have been vested and was exercised under it, ceased to be within the control of the President nearly a year ago. So Mr. Johnson's last effort is based solely on the constitutional provision, and is without precedent in the history of our land. All its predecessors have been under a Congressional law, and the right of the present manifesto rests on grounds entirely distinct from any other. Now the Constitution—Article 2, section 3—gives the President "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." What, then, is a pardon, and under what circumstances can it be efficacious? A pardon is defined as a "remission of a fault or crime." In order, therefore, to make a pardon effective there must be a criminal. There can be no forgiveness until a fault is committed, and the only way in which a man can be known as a criminal is when he has been convicted by a legal tribunal of the offense. Until conviction every man is presumed to be innocent, and to an innocent man a pardon cannot apply. Therefore, the only persons pardoned by Mr. Johnson's proclamation, had he the right to issue it, would be those Rebels who have been tried and convicted of treason, and as none have been tried, the scope of the proclamation is limited.

This view of the subject was held by Chief Justice Chase in a recent decision, in which he stated that there were no traitors in the land. But a pardon and an amnesty differ so widely that it is clear that the power to grant the former does not carry with it a power to grant the latter. One frees a criminal after conviction and is applicable in any particular case. The other releases a number without conviction, purges a crime from them before they are known to have committed it, and is applied to a mass collectively. Under the Constitution the President can grant pardons, but it requires a special law of Congress to authorize him to grant an amnesty, and that law was repealed last December. The effort of the President, therefore, is really nothing, but the animus which prompted it remains the same. It is a desperate attempt to override Congress, and usurp all power in one hand. The spirit which dictated it would lead to an autocracy if carried out. It is the maddest and most daring attempt yet made, and will change many of those heretofore opposed to impeachment into its supporters. The conversion of public opinion in favor of this desperate remedy is not rapid, but, as "Poor Mo" said, in the "Flying Scud:" "It's slow, but O Lud! it's so sure!"

The Happy Family.

WE notice that a meeting of the Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, held on Saturday in Washington, was attended by President Johnson, General Grant, and General Butler. There's elements which ought to mix. Johnson and Grant have had a personal difficulty. Johnson and Butler are at swords' points, and the deadliest foes; and Grant and Butler hate each other with all the intensity of military feuds, the "bottling up" being, doubtless, in the mind of each. We do not know how the Managers kept the peace, but if there was not a difference of opinion, we may well anticipate the millennium, when the lion and the lamb will lie down together; though we must say that in the present case we do not know which could be well called a lamb. But, as Captain Cuttle says, "there's a pretty kettle of fish."

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—The New York *Herald* to-day acts the part of a base ingrate. After having got the Grant correspondence from the President and been petted by him, it to-day comes out in a leader and calls on him to *resign*. We publish the article elsewhere. This is a little too much. To leave the Executive Chamber, and trust to that "many-headed monster thing," is a feat which we fear Mr. Johnson will not dare to undertake. For once we agree with the *Herald*. Let Mr. Johnson resign, let him take the flood at its height. Let him try to be returned to the Executive Chamber, and all we can say is, that we hope he may enjoy it better than he does, when he gets there. But we fear that the advice of his friend Bennett will not be adopted. We think it unkind in James Gordon to thus laugh at his admirer; but the old adage is exemplified of "Saving one from his friends." Bennett plays well the part of Job's comforter.

SCHOOLS FOR THE IGNORANT.—We have received a pamphlet report of the working of some thirty schools in the District of Columbia, which are being used for the education of the ignorant people of the District. They are under the charge of Rev. Dr. E. Turney, and he comes to our public for aid with the highest recommendation. Under Dr. Turney's care, without the support of any association, these schools have grown up and flourished. Nowhere in the land are they more needed. The blacks are about to exercise the right of suffrage, and it will be to these very scholars that the public will look to see whether or not this new right will be properly used. The cause is a worthy one, and we hope it will receive the generous support of our generous people. The address of the Doctor is Twenty-second and I streets, Washington. We would ask, even in view of the many charities now furnished by our readers:—Who will contribute the means for executing this single day's labor? Who will supply the table of these devoted educational missionaries with food for a single week? Who will provide for the continued instruction of one of them for a single year? Who will aid, as occasion demands, in making provision for the natural necessities of a work so direct and practical in its operation, so immediate in its results, and so extensive in the good which is being accomplished?

THE FREE SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS.—The sixth biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Illinois, for the years 1865 and 1866, has been issued. It is, in some respects, one of the most interesting documents that has been published by that State. We learn from it that 614,659 scholars were reported in all of the common schools of the State for the year ending September 30, 1866. These were under the tuition of 6825 male and 10,454 female teachers. The number of school-houses reported is 9753, an increase of 589 over the previous year. The two-mill school tax yielded $750,000. This tax for the past eleven years has amounted to $7,493,794·51; in addition to which upwards of $13,000,000 has been raised for school purposes by local taxation. The Congressional land grant for the promotion of agricultural and scientific education gives to the State of Illinois about five hundred thousand acres of land.

THE WEATHER IN MINNESOTA.—The wheat harvest began in Minnesota on the 12th of August. As there was an unusually large and good crop, the weather was watched with the most intense interest. A few wet days would have damaged the State to the amount of millions of dollars; but the weather was propitious, and the crop has been safely gathered. The mean temperature of the month of August, 68·30 degrees, was exceeded in only two instances in the past nine years, and nearly all the days were clear. The mean temperature of the summer at St. Paul was 68·24 degrees, a higher mean than has been known there for nine years. The fall of water in August was only 2·32 inches, and for eight months of the present year only 23·15 inches. The weather has been warm, and very much dryer than in this latitude.

MR. BRIGHT IN CHANCERY.—"Moxon *et al.*" have accomplished something which persons much more famous have found quite impracticable; they have got John Bright in Chancery. The dispute was about the working of some carpet-looms. An application for postponement led to a funny little dialogue, which is thus reported in a London paper:—

"The Chief Clerk asked where Mr. Bright was. The Clerk said Mr. John Bright was in Scotland, and Mr. Jacob Bright was in Switzerland. Nobody could deny that Mr. John Bright had worked very hard, and well deserved his holiday. The Chief Clerk—Who is Mr. John Bright? Clerk—He is the member of Parliament, sir. The Chief Clerk had no doubt he had worked hard, and, as he had no doubt thought, for the public good."

The application was granted.

NAPOLEON'S BEDSTEAD.—The London *Telegraph* lately remarked that "the bedroom in which he (Napoleon I) slept, fresh from the triumphs of Marengo, contains the clock that marked the hours of his captivity at St. Helena, and the bed on which he died." E. Tussaud sends to correct the mistake. The bedstead in question was bought from Lucien Bonaparte, and is now in the Tussaud collection.

TROUBLE FROM BANDITS.—The Italian correspondent of a London paper writes:—"We have bad news from the South, where brigandage is again in the ascendant. A band of four hundred men is said to have appeared at Ressano, in Calabria. General Sacchi is in pursuit with a body of troops."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 28tf4p

RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD.—Meetings of the representatives of the various societies will be held at the time and place named, for an election of Assistant Marshals and the perfection of arrangements for the reception:—
On MONDAY, Sept. 9, the Conferences meet at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, SEVENTEENTH and CHERRY Streets.
On TUESDAY, the Sodalities meet at 8 o'clock, at Philopatrian Hall, No. 923 SANSOM Street.
On WEDNESDAY, the Beneficial Societies meet at 8 o'clock, at Philopatrian Hall, No. 923 SANSOM Street.
On FRIDAY, the Literary Societies meet at 8 o'clock, at Philopatrian Hall, No. 923 SANSOM Street.
FRANK McLAUGHLIN, Chief Marshal.
WILLIAM J. POWER, Secretary. 1t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 30 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical Instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwf4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9210t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD, SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Precinct, Thirteenth Ward, will meet at the house of George B Bleyler, SIXTH and BROWN Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock. 9 7 2t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Saturday, Sept. 7,	7	A. M.	Saturday, Sept 7,	10½	A. M.
Monday, " 9,	9	"	Monday, " 9,	1	P. M.
Tuesday, " 10,	10	"	Tuesday, " 10,	2	"
Wed'y, " 11,	10	"	Wed'y, " 11,	2	"
Thursday, " 12,	11	"	Thursday, " 12,	3	"
Friday, " 13,	12	M.	Friday, " 13,	4	"
Saturday, " 14,	12½	P.M.	Saturday, " 14,	4	"

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 9 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M and 12:45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 6m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.
We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 mw4p

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr Walton, No 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29 mws tf4p

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.	

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small Iron Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
1 23 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

NOW READY,
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
IN NEW STYLES FOR FALL,
PREPARED BY
WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
NO. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
9 7 6t Next door to the Post Office.

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT the "Retreat," SCHOOL Lane. 9 4 wfm2w*

460 MILES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,
Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.
NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—
EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,526·92
Freight	549,672·29
Telegraph	1,416·22
Mail	12,140·00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,293·44
" " Men	28,077·97
	$1,203,038·95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089·28
Repair of Track	109,767·94
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.	90,934·44
Offices and Stations	54,907·99
Conductors, Engineers, etc.	33,394·73
Trains	15,486·93
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508·03
	$1,203,038·95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32¾ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·92) 32¾ per cent. ($157,564·42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$725,753·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months	$487,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.
First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must by classed among the *safest* investments. They pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS *on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July* 1.
Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay
Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.
Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.
In Philadelphia,
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.
In Wilmington, Delaware,
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
August 20, 1867. 9 6 fmw4t

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210·08	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$231·58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$189·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$203·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$85 08	do	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$204·08	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180 42	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174·42	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
WE OFFER THESE BONDS TO THE PUBLIC, WITH EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THEIR SECURITY.
9 4 wsmlmrp] DE HAVEN & BRO.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
8 6 mwfrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS.

Four Bloody Affrays—A Man is Fearfully Cut About the Head with a Bottle —Another is Floored with a Blackjack —A Third is Cut in the Neck—A Fourth is Stabbed in Ten Places.

It is fortunately not often that we are called upon to record so many disgraceful and bloody brawls as falls to our lot to-day, and when we glance at the list we can scarcely credit the fact that we are still residents of the orderly city of Brotherly Love, and not denizens of Sodom and Gomorrah, or of New York and Chicago. One of these murderous assaults, as will be seen below, occurred on a Sabbath evening, and originated in a family difficulty about some children; but the other three had their origin in rum, and were enacted in disputable drinking saloons. No further comment on the apathy of our citizens is necessary.

Assault with a Porter Bottle.

The scene of the most trivial of these affairs was the tavern at the corner of Eleventh and Shippen streets, where James Murphy, in the course of a row, on Saturday evening, was severely cut in the head with a porter bottle. He was taken to the Second District Station House, where his wounds were dressed by a physician. That was not the end of it, however, for Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer the charge of drunk and disorderly conduct. Murphy is a Hibernian, about forty years of age, and resides on Shippen street, above Eleventh.

Giving Change with a Blackjack.

The saloon kept by John F. Tatham, at the corner of Fifth and Shippen streets, was the scene of another affray. About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, Patrick Long entered this establishment and called for something to drink. He was accommodated by the gentleman in attendance behind the bar, and when he had swallowed the fiery liquid, he put down a note in payment. The bar-keeper returned the change, which, as Long contended, was less than the sum to which he was entitled. A dispute was the consequence, each of the antagonists maintaining the correctness of his own calculation and the error of the other. High words ensued, and finally the two came to close quarters, clinching each other. The bar-tender, at this stage of the proceedings, pulled out a blackjack, with which he tapped Long upon the head, knocking him senseless to the floor. In the confusion which ensued, the rampant bar-tender made good his escape. Word was sent to the nearest policeman, who, on repairing to the spot, found the wounded man still lying where he had fallen. He was removed to the Second District Station House, and medical assistance called in. An examination showed that his skull had been fractured, but not to such an extent as to place his life in danger. He was subsequently removed to his residence, at No. 911 Cantrell street, below Mifflin, not, however, until he had been held to answer the charge of being drunk and disorderly. Long is likewise of Hibernian ancestry, is maimed, and about thirty five years of age—quite old enough to keep better company. Search has been made for the eccentric bartender, but his whereabouts have not yet been ascertained.

A Serious Brawl.

At No. 718 Beach, below Brown, is a two-story-and-a-half frame house, which is used for the vending of liquors, and for even more disreputable purposes. The former proprietor of the establishment was a woman, who recently disposed of half her interest in the concern to another creature of the same gentle sex. About a week ago the latter introduced into the house a man by the name of John Palmer, who is known by the significant title of "bully." If the people residing in the neighborhood are to be credited, this Palmer is a very disreputable character, without regular employment or a permanent home. He is about forty years of age, and during the war was in the army for a time. The new arrangements had scarcely been inaugurated when disturbances arose between the two proprietors and Palmer. The first culmination of their disagreements resulted in the commitment of the new partner to the County Prison, where she is still restricted of her liberty.

A few days ago Palmer had a fierce quarrel with the original proprietor, in the course of which he administered to her a severe kick upon the jaw, from the effects of which the woman's face is still frightfully swollen and discolored. Palmer was arrested for this little prank of his, and held in bail to answer at Court. He still frequented the establishment on Beach street, however, and on Saturday evening was officiating at the bar, in the voluntary absence of one of the proprietors, and the involuntary absence of the other. About 11 o'clock Palmer observed on the steps of the house a man who was taking his drunken ease. The officious bar-keeper ordered this individual to take himself off, with which command the latter refused to comply. Palmer thereupon resorted to his favorite method of attack, and administered a blow upon his jaw, using his boot for a weapon. This aroused the wrath of the drunken sleeper, who turned upon his assailant, and according to the most reliable account of the conflict, threw him with such violence against the door that the latch entered his neck and inflicted a frightful wound, which, it is feared, will yet prove fatal. Palmer was taken into the house and properly cared for, and yesterday he was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. When Palmer's wound came to be dressed, however, it was found to give evidence of having been inflicted with a knife. His condition was so much improved this morning that he was able to proceed to his quarters.

The man who was sleeping off the effects of too much spirits on the door-step is supposed to have been one Daniel Magonagle, a youth of nineteen, with predilections for the prize-ring and other "manly" sports, and a resident at No. 708 N. Front street. On Saturday night he made good his escape, but yesterday afternoon, shortly after 5 o'clock, he was observed by some officers in the neighborhood of New Market and Coates streets. These gentlemen approached the supposed culprit, whereupon he took to his heels, and for over two hours he led them a long and weary chase through the alleys and byways with which the upper portion of the city abounds. He was finally overtaken at Second and George streets, by Officers Fisher and Berger, who conducted him to the Station House at Third and Green streets, where he was committed by Alderman Toland, to await the result of Palmer's injuries.

The locality in which this disgraceful affair transpired is one of the most disreputable in the whole city. Low-lived drinking saloons and houses of ill-repute abound in the neighborhood, rendering daylight unseemly and darkness hideous. When our reporter visited the scene of Palmer's discomfiture this morning, to ascertain the particulars of the battle, he was quickly surrounded by a horde of abandoned creatures, many of whom have even become disgusted and alarmed at the disorder which is so prevalent, and were eager in their proffers of information if his mission were for the purpose of "cleaning out the dens" of the locality. One of them vehemently assured him that Palmer had received his just deserts; ought to be made it a practice to abuse and assault the women of the neighborhood, and "ought to be put out of the way, any how."

So much for rum, and the low depths to which it sinks reasoning men and women.

A Sunday Family Quarrel.

Into the next encounter which we are called upon to describe the element of rum happily does not enter. The scene of the affair was the dwelling at No. 343S. Fourth street, above Pine, wherein resides a stove finisher by the name of Alexander Chambers. Chambers has a brother-in-law by the name of Daniel Reck, who buried his second wife last Christmas. He has several children, one of whom, a boy, boards with Chambers. He is a hard-working German, and claims that he has punctually paid Chambers for the care of his child.

Last evening, Reck, accompanied by two of his children, called at the house of Chambers on a visit to the one who was boarding there. About 8 o'clock in the evening, a quarrel arose between his boy and the son of his sister, and the latter administered to the former a whipping for an alleged injury to her own child. Reck expostulated, asserting that his boy was as good as the other. Angry words ensued, during which Chambers, who had overheard the dispute, entered the room, and said to Reck:—"If you don't like it, you can get out of the house."

Chambers, however, did not wait for his brother-in-law to leave, but straightway seized him by the throat, and attempted to force him into the street. In the scuffle which followed, Reck seized a shoemaker's knife which lay on the mantel-piece—a small, round-handled weapon, with a blade about two inches in length, and much worn. Chambers is a large and powerful man, but before he could defend himself or escape from the clutches of his adversary, the latter plunged it into his abdomen five times, at each blow inflicting a wound from which the blood flowed profusely. Chambers then continued to turn about, but only to receive four more stabs in the back, and another, the tenth in all, in the shoulder. The infuriated Reck plunged the weapon up to the handle in his shoulder, inflicting a wound about four inches in length.

Owing to the shortness of the blade none of the wounds received by Chambers were very deep, but they were deep enough to cause the blood to flow very freely, and the unfortunate man is in great danger of losing his life as the result. Medical aid was called in, and the wounds were promptly dressed by Drs. C. McLaughlin and Joseph R. Coad.

As soon as Reck had achieved his victory, he rushed into the back yard and threw the knife down the cesspool, where it was easily recovered by the officers subsequently. Reck then endeavored to make good his escape, but he was quickly followed and soon overhauled by Officers Hamilton and Ferry, by whom he was consigned to the Second District Station House.

This morning he was duly committed, to await the result of Chambers' injuries. The prisoner is a German by birth, but speaks the English language fluently. He is a shoemaker by trade, and resides at No. 1 Java Place, between Ninth and Tenth and Race and Vine streets. He has a pleasant but melancholy look, and is said to be a quiet and inoffensive man under ordinary circumstances. His affection for his child must have been, in his eyes, shockingly outraged, to induce him to commit such a desperate assault.

A 'CONFIDENTIAL CLERK" EMBEZZLES HIS EMPLOYER'S FUNDS.—The unwarranted financial proceedings of a middle-aged man by the name of J. W. Bailey have just been brought to light, and that gentleman to grief in consequence. He has been employed as book-keeper for three years past by Messrs. William Sellers & Co., who do an extensive business as engineers and manufacturers, at Sixteenth and Hamilton streets. All the money of the firm passed through Bailey's hands, back and forth, and he was so zealous and industrious that the members of the firm were induced to repose entire confidence in him.

About ten days ago, however, the Cashier discovered a discrepancy in Mr. Bailey's accounts, of which he informed that gentleman, requesting him to overhaul his books and discover his errors, if possible.

While Mr. Bailey was so engaged, the Cashier overlooked the investigation. No errors were discovered, and nothing more was done that day. But the next morning Mr. Bailey neglected to appear at the office, a circumstance which created some suspicion, and caused inquiries to be made at his residence. It was then found that he had gone out of town.

The Cashier continued the investigation of the books, and discovered several instances of false entries, to all appearances. A more diligent search revealed the fact that considerable sums, amounting altogether to several thousands of dollars, had been turned out of their legitimate channel. During the first year of Mr. Bailey's operations he had been exceedingly modest, never appropriating more than fifty dollars at a time.

During the second year his timidity had decreased, the embezzlements increasing in inverse proportion, and during the last year of Mr. Bailey's peculations, he had seldom misapplied less than one hundred dollars at a time.

As soon as these startling facts were discovered, a warrant was issued for Bailey's apprehension, but his whereabouts remained a secret until Friday. It was then found that he was taking his ease at Sellersville, Bucks county, and that he expected to return on Saturday.

His presence in the city was patiently awaited, and on Saturday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Detectives George H. Smith and Charles Smith, found him at his residence, and took him into custody. He was held in $6000 bail for a further hearing.

"WAITING FOR THE WAGON."—On Saturday afternoon a countryman, in a slightly inebriated condition, might have been seen driving up Shippen street. At the corner of Sixth one of the wheels gave way. In the wagon were two men and two women, who had, by some means unknown to the said rustic, got into the vehicle and assumed control of it. One of them, named Joseph Ryan, aged 19, volunteered to go after a wheel, which he did. The broken one was taken off and the other placed on. The countryman then expressed a desire to go home. But his new-made friends wanted to take a ride, and Ryan wanted to drive, but the countryman protested. Ryan, however, got the reins and would not give them up. He drove up to a place in Ball alley. Ryan's brother was in the house, and a young woman, another inmate, desired to take a ride.

The countryman objected, but Ryan said he would go. Another man got up and said let him go. Says Ryan, "I will be —— if I am not going." He then went up to one of the women and told her that he was going. He and his friends then entered the wagon, saying that they would be back again in a few minutes. The countryman waited patiently, but his zealous friends did not appear. He then gave information at the Second District Station House, and Sergeant Neff arrested the parties at Sixth and Shippen streets, and Alderman Tittermary committed them to answer.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Pat. McLaughlin was arrested at Eleventh and Barclay streets, on a charge of larceny. Pat. abstracted a pair of "llegant" vases from the window of a house in that vicinity, last Saturday afternoon. He was seen doing it, however, and was arrested and taken before Alderman Swift, who committed him to answer.

Robert Leech, a resident of down-town, wishing to go on a spree, and not having the necessary cash, stole a portion of his wife's clothing and pawned them. He got drunk, and, being a little noisy, was arrested and committed by Alderman Patchel.

William O'Connor, whilst driving a horse and wagon at Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue, last Saturday, ran into another team and demolished it. He was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, was committed to answer.

A party of small boys got into the yard of a house at Twenty-third street and Susquehanna avenue, yesterday, and exercised their destructive propensities upon a flock of innocent ducks. A number of dead ducks strewed in the yard was the result. They were arrested and held in $400 to answer.

A DARING BURGLARY.—At an early hour this morning the house of Mr. Annest Strecker was entered by burglars and robbed of $314 in money. The thieves got in the front door by the use of nippers, and going up stairs into Mr. Strecker's bedroom, where he and his wife were asleep, they stupefied them with chloroform and ransacked the room. From underneath Mr. Strecker's pillow they took $252, and from the bureau, which was thoroughly "gone through," they got $12 in small coin, and from Mr. Strecker's pantaloons pocket they got $50 more. Mrs. Strecker had occasion to get up very early, at 4 o'clock, and found the room strewn with the contents of the bureau. She gave information to Detective Webb, who lives in the vicinity, but no trace was found of the burglars.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. H. Peant, on Manheim street, Germantown, was entered by breaking in a rear basement door, and robbed of some silverware and table linen, last Friday night.

A circumstance that would seem to be identified with the above robbery occurred yesterday morning. Some children were playing on a lot at Broad street and the Township line road, when they discovered a bundle hid away in the bushes. On opening it, it was found to contain a silver teapot, a red and white woollen shawl, an opera glass, a table-cloth, a linen sheet marked "M," a towel, a black silk umbrella, a pair of gum shoes, an auger, and two chisels.

A BURGLARY.—The saloon of Daniel Giller, in Ninth street, opposite to the Walnut Street Theatre, was entered and robbed last night. It appears that the thieves obtained entrance by going into an alley-way at the side of the saloon, and opening a cellar door, got into the cellar. They then entered the bar-room behind the bar, and commenced to drink all the good liquor they wanted. They opened the money-drawer and found seventy pennies, which they facetiously placed upon the counter in piles of ten cents each, as if to pay for the drinks. They also stole all the cigars except one, which was left on the counter; and also took a couple of decanters.

STEALING HARNESS.—Last Saturday evening Robert Taylor, colored, was arrested at Twenty-first and Fitzwater streets, on the charge of larceny. It is alleged that he walked into Mr. Clark's stables, at Point Breeze Gas Works, and helped himself to a set of harness which happened to lie convenient, and made off with them. He had a preliminary investigation before Alderman Mink, who held him for a further hearing.

WHISKY CASE BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—This afternoon Patrick Dougherty had a hearing upon the charge of attempting to defraud the United States Government by illegal distillation of whisky.

William Heilman, a revenue inspector, testified that on Friday, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while he was passing Dougherty's tavern, No. 1325 Gray's Ferry road, he stopped at the place and inquired for Dougherty, and asked for permission to go into the distillery; he met Dougherty afterwards on South street, and he said that he had lost the key, but witness said if he could not get in he would force his way in; he said the carpenter at the new building on South street had the keys; witness got a police officer, and returned to the distillery, and they forced the door; the still was hot, and twenty to thirty hogsheads of mash were on the premises; did not look for whisky; there were some half dozen people in the place at the time; the defendant had no license, and said that the premises did not belong to him, although he had a license that expired the 1st of last May. The distillery is open through a back way from the low room. Dougherty did not know who owned the distillery; the distillery itself opens upon an open lot.

Thomas O'Neal, the officer making the arrest, sworn—I went with Mr. Heilman on the afternoon of the 6th, and saw Dougherty, with five or six others, at the tavern; Mr. Heilman forced the door; there were at least twenty or thirty hogsheads of foaming stuff there; defendant told Mr. Heilman to shut the place up; Mr. Heilman not being able to produce his commission immediately, the defendant left him in my charge.

When arrested Dougherty had a shovel in his hand. Dougherty was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CLEARED OUT.—Edward Sheehey, who keeps a place in Second, above Federal street, had a visit from a squad of police of the Eleventh District last night. Mr. Sheehey's place had been complained of as being disorderly, and a nuisance to the neighborhood. Last night, whilst the inmates, male and female, were having a hilarious old time, the presence of the police put an effectual damper upon them. They were all marched off to the Station House, and this morning, after a comfortable night's repose, they had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary. Sheehey was held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the others in $300 each to keep the peace.

YOUNG HORSE THIEVES.—Walter Allen and John Warner, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years, were arrested by a couple of citizens upon the charge of stealing a horse and wagon. They were handed over to Officer Rodenback, and had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary. It appears that they had obtained the horse and wagon from some place down town, and when arrested they were trying to sell the horse and wagon for $40 and acting in a very suspicious manner. They were committed to answer.

AN UNFILIAL YOUTH.—William Patterson, a youth of 25 winters, was arrested for committing an assault upon his brother and threatening to kill his father and mother. He got into a quarrel with his parents, and when his brother tried to still the troubled waters he turned on him and struck him, and then drawing a knife stabbed him, but not seriously. William had a hearing before Alderman Tunison, and was committed to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

YESTERDAY'S ARRESTS.—As usual, there was a great number of arrests yesterday for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and other light crimes incident to the use of bad whisky. There were over two hundred arrests made during the day. In one instance a saloon keeper named Edward Dempsey, who keeps his place at Fifty-sixth and Vine streets, was arrested for selling liquor in violation of the Sunday law. He had a hearing before Alderman Maule, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

SELLING BAD MEASURE.—Daniel Barbs, whose desire for gain outstrips his desire to be honest, got into a difficulty last Saturday afternoon, at Eleventh and South street, by trying to sell vegetables out of a false-bottomed measure. Some of the sharp-eyed housekeepers of that locality detected his little game, and had him arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Patchell, and was held in $500 to answer.

MYSTERIOUS PRIZE FIGHT.—Last Saturday a couple of "roughs" had a prize fight at a house kept by Mrs. Louderback, at Passyunk road and Broad street, in which twenty-five rounds were fought. It seems the police had got wind of the affair, but did not know the exact locality, and while the fight was going on, passed by the place several times without suspecting anything of the kind.

ANOTHER HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of a German citizen, at Front and Diamond streets, was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of $100 in money and $300 worth of clothing. The thieves got upon the roof through an unoccupied house in the same row, and got into the house they robbed by prying open the trap door.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock at very low prices.*

WEAR AND TEAR.—When the constitution is weak and the system depressed by the *wear and tear* of business life, which makes such tremendous drafts upon the body and mind, unless some healthful and strengthening tonic is resorted to, prostration will ensue, and disease creep unawares upon the victim of negligence. But if

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

which is a genial and purely vegetable stimulant, be timely administered, the organization will resist and baffle the veins of epidemic and changes of temperature incidental to this season of the year, which disorder the nerves of the feeble.

There is an active and permanent vitality in this remedy, which will prove of great benefit to the broken-down and shattered constitution. It is the only tonic of which the stimulating principle is perfectly pure. Its basis is the essential principle of sound rye, which is admitted by analytical chemists to be the most harmless of stimulants, and this fluid is refined from crudities which belong to it as it comes from the manufacturer. The other ingredients are composed of medicinal plants and herbs, and contain not one harmful element in all their composition.

TABLE OF DISTANCES AS FURNISHED BY THE CITY SURVEYOR:—
From Byberry, 13 miles to
" Holmesburg, 11 miles to
" Olney, 6 miles to
" Tacony, 8 miles to
" Bustleton, 11 miles to
" Fox Chase, 10 miles to
" Milestown, 5 miles to
" Torresdale, 12 miles to Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental, No. 824 Chesnut street.

LEADERS OF FASHION, as well as gentlemen of moderate taste in matters of dress, are respectfully invited to inspect Warburton's new styles of hats for autumn wear. Due regard has been given to the best American and foreign productions, with the sole view of presenting to his patrons, in the new styles now offered, all that is desirable in shape, durability, easy fitting, and ventilation. WARBURTON, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils, and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Peach Ice Cream and Peach Water Ice may be had every day and evening at Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street. Try them.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR,
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
Reasonable Prices. "G
Reasonable Prices. "
Reasonable Prices "
☞ *We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

MATTHEWS—RAMBO.—In Camden, N. J., September 5, by Rev. Frank B. Ross, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mr. LEANDER HERKNESS MATTHEWS, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMARETHA RAMBO, of Camden, N. J.

MAXWELL—TURNBULL.—On the 2d instant, by the Rev. John A. McKean, Mr. JOHN MAXWELL to Mrs. MARY TURNBULL, all of this city.

DIED.

EISENBRAUN.—On Sunday morning, September 8, departed this life, CAROLINE, EISENBRAUN, daughter of Frederick and Anna Maria Eisenbraun, in the hope of a glorious resurrection, and in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of the bereaved parents No. 2928 Market street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

INGRAM.—On the 7th instant, TAYLOR INGRAM, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1335 Market street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MARLEY.—On the 7th instant, ROSANNA MARLEY, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 832 Union street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PATENT TOOL HANDLES, WHICH CONTAIN a variety of small tools within itself, and all fitting into its adjustible clutch: also, a variety of Boys' Chests of Tools, Boys' Work Benches, and Tools separately. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GLAZIERS' PUTTY AND PALLETTE Knives, and Glaziers' Points and Hammers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BENT SHEARS FOR TRIMMING HORSES, Horse Locks, Horse Cards, Curry and Mane Combs, Horse Fleams, Farriers' Knives, Hitching Hooks and Chains, Rope Halters, and Halter Chains, sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15[

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HAITER, 6 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10] EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street,
11 7 15p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209 34 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$8 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$130 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$ .74 33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 5 1m5p

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—DR. C. C. McGLAUGHLIN has removed his office and residence from N. W. corner of Fifth and Pine streets to No. 341 South FIFTH Street, above Pine. 11*

THIRD EDITION

CALIFORNIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

An Attempted Revolution.

MURDER OF A GOVERNOR.

Death of U. S. Secretary of Legation in Chili

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The steamer Rising Star, with California dates to the 19th ult., and Panama to the 1st inst., has arrived at this port.

The Panama *Star and Herald* confirms the report of an attempted revolution in behalf of Mosquera, now in prison, and its failure.

The Governor of Baranquilla had been murdered by an armed party of sixty men.

The news from the south coast is of no particular interest.

General E. T. Cooke, Secretary of the United States Legation at Santiago, Chili, died on the 6th of August, of a disease contracted in the Richmond Rebel prisons.

The resignation of the Vice-President of the Argentine Republic had been tendered but refused.

The President intends to head the armies against Paraguay. There was no war news.

The cholera was not yet extinct in Nicaragua. In some districts it rages badly.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Amnesty—Political Affairs—The Rain Storm, &c.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The President's amnesty proclamation causes no surprise or sensation here.

George P. Kane publishes a card to-day declining the nomination for the Sheriffalty of Baltimore, on the ground of being nominated by partisan interests. He is wise, as he has been in the South for the past six years and is still there.

It is now supposed that but few of our military organizations will attend the Antietam Cemetery celebration, as most of them have but little sympathy with Union soldiers whose memories are thus being commomorated.

Politics are running very high, and the Democrats are quarrelling about the offices. The candidates are legion.

We have a regular northeast rain storm to-day.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull at 26@26½c. Flour active, and advanced 15@25c.; sales of 10,000 barrels—State, $7 20@10 85; Ohio, $8 75@11 75; Western, $7 30@12 75; Southern, $9 50@13 50; California, $12 25@13 50 Wheat firmer, and 2@3c higher, with no sales. Corn advanced 3@4c., sales of 60,000 bushels—mixed Western, $1 22@1 23 Oats firmer; sales of 3 ,000 bushels—New Chicago at 70c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28 00. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Proposition of the Savage Wing of the Fenian Brotherhood to Join the Roberts Wing.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The Fenian Congress was in session nearly all of last night. This morning a committee consisting of one from each district was appointed to draw up a declaration of principles. It consisted of John Eagan, of New Jersey; Captain R. Cullen, of Cincinnati; Colonel John O'Neil, of the Northern district of Iowa; Felix Darragh, of Philadelphia; John Fitzgerald, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; William O'Conner, of the Southern District of Iowa; William Connelly, of Ohio; G. H. Cashel, of Pittsburg; P. Sweeny, of Boston; P. W. O'Connor, of Toledo; Daniel Taggart, of Kentucky; Michael Finnegan, of the Lake Superior District; R. McCloud, of Connecticut; D. Keenan, of Chicago; Colonel Riley, of Illinois; J. P. Murphy, of Utica; S. E. Filkins, of Buffalo; M. J. McHugh, of Troy; James McDonnald, of St. Louis; Captain James Mulvay, of Tennessee; James Byrne, of Rhode Island; D. E. Meehan, of Maine; James Carrell, of Maryland; Thomas Davan, of Cleveland, Captain Cahill, of the Phœnix Brigade; James McGonigal, of Michigan, and three delegates at large.

A communication was received from a committee of five appointed by the Congress of the Savage wing of the Fenian Brotherhood, held at New York last month, proposing to join the Roberts wing. The Congress appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Scanlon, of Chicago; Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati; and O'Day, of Buffalo, to confer with the Savage committee, who were in the city. The committee reported in the afternoon that they had met the New York delegates, from whom they had received a written statement expressive of their desire to join the Roberts party. The document was laid before the Congress, whereupon the following committee was appointed with instructions to hold a conference with the Savage delegates:—M. Scanlon, John Eagan, R. McCloud, M. Finnegan, T. G. Donovan, J. W. Fitzgerald, P. Rice, Captain Boland, P. O'Day, John Fitzgerald, James McGonigal, James Byrne, M. Russell, P. K. Clary, James McDonald, John Dennan, M. Gannon, C. G. Dawling, John Forrester, P. K. Cahill, William Crone, Philip Hussey, Lawrence Roach, W. B. Brady, John Mulroy, Colonel John O'Neil, Colonel Welsch, J. C. O'Brian, and five delegates at large. The conference is being held to-day at the Weddell House.

A large sum of money was subscribed for the support of the cause by the delegates individually and for the circles represented by them. The Congress will not finish its labors before Tuesday next.

OBITUARY.

Governor John M. Helm.

Governor Helm of Kentucky, whose inauguration as Governor was announced only a few days ago, died at his residence in Elizabethtown yesterday. During the Rebellion Governor Helm was an open and ardent sympathizer with the Rebellion, and was on that account chosen by the nominating Convention of the Democratic party, which, being this year entirely under the control of returned Rebels, presented a clean ticket of Rebel soldiers and open sympathizers with the Rebellion. At the election Governor Helm received 96,000 votes against 33,939 given to S. M. Barnes, the candidate of the Republicans, and 13,167 given to William B. Kinkhead, the candidate of the third party or conservative Unionists. His funeral takes place on to-morrow, just one week from the day of his inauguration, when he said that at the close of his present term his political life would end forever. His death having occurred during the first two years of his term, the law makes it the duty of the Chief Justice to order an election for Governor, to be held on the first Monday of August next. Meantime all the powers and duties appertaining to the office must be exercised by Lieutenant-Governor Stevens.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE BOAT RACE.

Details of the Decision of the Judges

AN APPEAL EXPECTED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEWBURG, Sept. 9.—The race between Hamill and Brown, which had been postponed from Saturday to this morning, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, on account of rough water, has been rowed, and a decision given in favor of Hamill on a claim of foul against Brown. A large deputation was present from New York, and all the towns along the river, several steamboats having come up during the night, crowded to their utmost capacity with the interested parties.

The preliminaries were completed by the selection of Henry Munn, of New Haven, and Charles Elliott, of Pittsburg, as judges, on the part of Hamill, and R. D. Elliott and John Cregan, of New York, standing in the same relation to Brown.

Stephen Roberts, of New York, was previously chosen referee.

Brown and Hamill were both promptly in position, and pronounced to be in good condition, notwithstanding Brown had on Saturday undergone a ducking in the river, the working boat in which he was training having been capsized by the swell of a passing steamer.

At precisely 6·20 A. M. the referee gave the signal to start, and the contestants went off in fine style, Hamill leading Brown and having the outside of the course. This position he kept for nearly a mile, when Brown gained on Hamill and passed him, making a gap of a length or two, which, however, he kept but a short distance, when Hamill again took the lead, keeping it to the stake-boat, which he reached in 19 minutes, and where occurred a collision which is claimed by both parties to have been caused by the fault of the other.

With the conflicting reports which are flying about, it is a knotty question to decide whose was really the fault, but accounts agree that when Hamill came abreast the stake-boat he was about three lengths ahead of Brown, the latter, however, gaining upon him with lightning-like rapidity. Hamill was now making the turn of the stake-boat, with Brown upon the inside, and in an instant the bow of the latter's boat went crashing through the cockle shell in which Hamill was seated. Brown's boat struck that of Hamill at nearly right angles, driving a hole through it about a foot abaft the cockpit. Brown quickly backed, extricating his boat, and, turning the stake-boat, came on the down course, arriving at the judges' boat at 7 o'clock and 56 seconds, thus making five miles in 40 minutes and 56 seconds.

Hamill was taken on board of the stake-boat and came down to the city. As the reports spread, a scene of intense excitement ensued, and the headquarters of the referee was besieged by an immense crowd. Hamill appeared on the balcony of the United States Hotel, and calling the attention of the people, said:—"Friends, pay over no bets; I am all right."

The judges and referee repaired to a private parlor and went into the examination of the evidence. Hamill's judges claimed the race on the plea that Brown intentionally foul their man, while Brown's judges, as vociferously claimed for a verdict, alleging that Hamill forced a collision by stopping in Brown's course.

The following extract from the evidence will show how differently the judges in the stake-boat looked at the affair:—

Mr. Elliott, judge for Brown, says Hamill was ahead. He turned first, and was

O D STORIES RETOLD.

Theatrical Farewells. Garrick and Siddons.

I. DAVID GARRICK.

At the beginning of 1776, theatrical London was both startled and distressed to hear rumors clear and confident in the clubs and in the park, louder and more certain in the green-rooms, of Garrick's intention to leave the stage, where he had so long reigned the delight and wonder of the age, and the emperor of all hearts.

It had long been known that Barry's rivalry (Barry was the most ardent and tender of "Romeos") had compelled the great actor to exertions far beyond his strength. The death of his energetic coadjutor, Mr. Lacy, the joint patentee of Drury Lane, had also thrown upon Garrick a burden too great for him to bear. From 1773 (the date of Mr. Lacy's death), he had almost abandoned Bosworth Field, Dover cliff, and the gloomy fortress at Dunsinane, for his even more congenial haunts in the wainscoted drawing-rooms and palace ante-chambers of comedy, where, aided by charming Mrs. Abington, the best would-be fine lady ever seen on the boards, he still bantered as "Benedict," mounted the ladder as "Ranger," blustered as "Don Felix," or became a mean and exquisite gull as "Abel Drugger."

In January, 1776, appeared a poor farce of Colman's, called *The Spleen; or, Islington Spa*, meant to ridicule the affectations of would-be fashionable citizens, who, discontented with their own snug independence, had vainly tried to turn a Pentonville chalybeate into the centre of a second city of Bath. The piece ran for a fortnight only. In the prologue, written by Garrick with his usual neatness and vivacity, public allusion was first made to the intended retirement of the author. After describing the restless cit, who, envious of "Lord Flimsy" and "Maccaronis," retires to his villa at Islington, and, among his leaden gods and box-tree peacocks, sighs for the merry bustle of Butcherow, the writer says:—

"The master of this shop, too, seeks repose,
Sells of his stock-in trade—his verse and prose,
His dagger, buskins, thunder, lightning, and
old clothes."

Garrick was already preparing for that solemn last scene of all

"That ends this strange, eventful history."

A few days after the appearance of *The Spa*, Garrick produced the farce of *Bon Ton*. He had written this satire of the follies imported from France, as a present for his favorite actor, King, who appeared in it, together with arch Mrs. Abington and sensible Miss Pope.

The versatile genius who had first appeared on the stage at Ipswich, in 1741, as "Aboan" (in Southern's *Oronoko*), "Sir Harry Wildair," and "Harlequin," was about to close his triumphs, and leave his mimic world.

He was rich, he was famous; the wise, the learned, and the beautiful crowded to his almost royal levees still.

"Superfluous lagged the veteran on the stage." The call-boy now spoke with a hollow and warning voice, and the prompter was old age. It had been a long phantasmagoric life of pleasure and success since, as a trim lad of eighteen, he and his strauge, clever, unsuccessful schoolmaster had set out from Lichfield to try their fortunes in London. A long procession of years had passed before him since, in Goodman's Fields, he first defied the rivalry of Macklin, Quin, and Cibber, and set Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Woffington talking of the clever young man with the large dark eyes, who had been praised by Lord Orrery, and who had even drawn the great Mr. Pope from Twickenham. Hogarth, too, was full of admiration. The string of the "quality" carriages had reached from Temple Bar to the little theatre. The mad king, the generous hero, the butterfly rake, the honest farmer, the maddened tyrant, had all changed at last into the one final character of the almost worn-out old man. Those great classic eyebrows had lost their spring; the subtle mouth its magic power; those supernatural eyes their hidden fire and sunshine; age, cruel age, had disenchanted that gifted face, which had so well mimicked all the passions of our species; the voice, once clear as a clarion, melodious as a flute, varied as the note of a mocking-bird, was fast sinking to childish treble. All London felt keenly what a source of pleasure was henceforth to be closed to them. Garrick's parsimony and nervous vanity were now forgotten, his virtues and genius better remembered. His "Brute" and "Bayes," his "Lear" and "Richard," his "Kitely" and "Drugger," had been the friends of the town for years, and the most intellectual men had spent their most innocent and happiest hours in their society.

That Garrick felt intense pain at the thought of this impending parting there can be no doubt. He was like the sleeping knight in Tasso's enchanted garden of Armida, now at last to be roughly awoke and expelled from the golden world of dreams. The stage crown was to be laid down, the stage sceptre to be given to other hands. The painted forests of Arden were to be quitted, the dim magic light of the darkened stage, the pasteboard fortresses, and Richard's royal couch, were to be seen no more; red fire was no longer to glare upon him; stage jewels were to be laid aside. He was to go forth in his old age into the cold, garish, prosaic outer world, and to leave his courtiers and armies, his conspirators and peasants, to be governed by another. Like "Caliban," he must also have wept to "dream again."

Shakespeare himself had a deep sense of the perishable nature of an actor's fame. It is easier to describe a special rainbow, or the swift vision of a momentary sunbeam, than to convey an impression to those who have not seen him what even Robson was like in his climaxes of nervous irritation alternating with gayety. Who can describe justly Macready's "Werner" or "Virginius," the elder Kean's tiger-like rage, or the generous manliness of Bannister? The actor's true fame perishes with his life; after death it is only a fitful and varying tradition. It soon becomes disputed whether Roscius or Garrick were or were not better than the Boanerges of this or that theatre, he who acts "Othello" like the mad butcher that he is, and croaks through "Hamlet" like the raven on "Macbeth's" battlements. *Ita vita!* such is the fame of the actor. It really ceases when the footlights are put out after the last appearance. The poem and novel may be eternal, the picture has its own more precarious but still long existence, the conquest is remembered by the future misery it entails; but the actor, the actor is

"Such stuff
As dreams are made of, and his little life
Is rounded by a sleep."

His painted world of laughter and of tears is but the baseless fabric of a vision; his cloud-capped towers are but as the evening shadows, and melt into air—into thin air.

Garrack had already felt some bitter foretastes of death. The worst kick the dying lion receives is from the hoof of the ass. The detractors, who often appear like bats in the twilight of a great man's life, began to say that as "Ranger" he had got old in the legs; that his face was too wrinkled and his eye too lustreless for "Romeo;" that his voice was too hoarse and hollow for "Hamlet." His dimples had become pits, said they; his neck was sinewy; his upper lip was like a turgid piece of leather. Cibber had been better as "Bayes," Quin as "Sir John Brute" and "Macbeth;" the town had disliked his "Hotspur." O'Brien had been a smarter coxcomb and man of fashion. Mrs. Clive had surpassed him in low comedy, Quin in "Lear," Johnson in nature, Mrs. Porter in passionate tragedy. These foolish haters hated as strongly as if they could derive pecuniary benefit from a great man's downfall, and Garrick, all nerve and vanity, Garrick, the man who wrote his own critiques, quivered as every gnat-bite as if he had been crunched by the teeth of a tiger.

"Three acts are done, the jest grows stale,
The lamps are growing dim and pale,
And reason asks *cui bono?*"

The night before he quitted the stage for ever Garrick bade farewell to tragedy. He played "Lear" to the "Cordelia" of Miss Younge. His biographer, Murphy, tells us where Garrick got his model for the mad king. He says:—

"When he began to study this great and difficult part, he was acquainted with a worthy man who lived in Leman street, Goodman's Fields; this friend had an only daughter, about two years old; he stood at his dining-room window fondling the child, and dangling it in his arms, when it was his misfortune to drop the infant into a flagged area, and killed it on the spot. He remained at his window screaming in agonies of grief. The neighbors flocked to the house, took up the child, and delivered it dead to the unhappy father, who wept bitterly, and filled the street with lamentations. He lost his senses, and from that moment never recovered his understanding. As he had sufficient fortune, his friends chose to let him remain in his house under two keepers appointed by Dr. Monro. Garrick frequently went to see his distracted friend, who passed the remainder of his life in going to the window, and there playing in fancy with his child. After some dalliance he dropped it, and, bursting into a flood of tears, filled the house with shrieks of grief and bitter anguish. He then sat down in a pensive mood, his eyes fixed on one object, at times looking slowly round him as if to implore compassion. Garrick was often present at this scene of misery, and was ever after used to say that it gave him the first idea of 'King Lear's' madness."

As the curtain fell on the dead king and his dead daughter, "Lear" and "Cordelia" lay on the stage side by side and hand in hand. They rose together, and hand in hand still went in silence to the dressing-room, followed by many of the company. They stood there, "Lear" and "Cordelia," still bound by the strong sympathy of the play, hand in hand, and without speaking. At last Garrick said, mournfully, and with a sigh:—

"Ah! Bessie, this is the last time I shall ever be your father—the last time!"

Then their hands fell asunder.

Miss Younge replied with an affectionate hope that, before they finally parted, he would kindly give her a father's blessing.

Garrick raised his hands solemnly; Miss Younge bent her knee, and bowed her fair head, as the old man fervently prayed God to bless her. Then slowly turning, he said, "May God bless you all!" and retired to take off his "King Lear" dress for the last time.

When Quin was dying at Bath, he said:—"I could wish that the last tragic scene were over, and I hope I may be enabled to meet and pass through it with dignity." On Garrick, that actor who had played a hundred character, and had originated thirty, that last scene had now opened. Regret, sorrow, and gratitude were struggling in his heart.

On the 10th of June, 1776, Garrick appeared for the last time as "Don Felix" in the comedy of the *Wonder*. He had wished to close with "Richard the Third," his first great triumph; but he had considered that after the nervous tumult of the tent-scene, and the rage and passion of the battle, he should be worth nothing, and might be too fatigued to utter his farewell. He braced himself up to be once more dazzling, vivacious, airy, gallant, and witty. He resolved to show himself as if passed through Medea's caldron, again young and vigorous. Garrick's thrift had been cruelly ridiculed by Foote and other heartless wits as the basest stinginess. His last public act, however, was a work of charity. He had always been a generous rival and a kind manager. He now wished to enforce on a thoughtless and somewhat reckless race the necessity of providing for the poor stragglers from the ranks, and for the defeated and beaten down in life's long and tough battle. A fund for old and infirm actors had been incorporated at Drury Lane by his exertions; he had also provided an annual benefit to help forward the charity. He now announced that the profits of his last night were to go to this admirable fund. His prologue on this occasion was admirably neat, full of humor, and contained many happy allusions to the motley contrasts of theatrical life:—

"A vet'ran see! whose last act on the stage
Intreats your smiles for sickness and for age;
Their cause I plead; plead it in heart and mind;
A fellow-feeling makes one wond'rous kind!
Might we but hope your zeal would not be less,
When I am gone, to patronize distress,
That hope obtain'd the wish'd-for end secures,
To soothe their cares, who oft have lighten'd yours.
Shall the great heroes of celestial line,
Who drank full bowls of Greek and Roman wine,
Cæsar and Brutus, Agamemnon, Hector,
Nay, Jove himself, who here has quaff'd his nectar!
Shall they, who govern'd fortune, cringe and court her,
Thirst in their age, and call in vain for porter?
Like Belisarius, tax the pitying street,
With 'Date obolum,' to all they meet?
Shan't I, who oft have drench'd my hands in gore,
Stabb'd many, poison'd some, beheaded more,
Who numbers slew in battle on this plain,
Shan't I, the slayer, try to feed the slain?
Brother to all, with equal love I view
The men who slew me, and the men I slew:
I must, I will, this happy project seize,
That those, too old and weak, may live with ease.
Suppose the babes I smother'd in the tow'r,
By chance or sickness, lose their acting power;
Shall they, once princes, worse than all be served?
In childhood murder'd, and when murder'd starved?
Matrons half ravish'd, for your recreation,
In age should never want some consolation:
Can I, young 'Hamlet' once, to nature lost,
Behold, O horrible! my father's ghost,
With grizzly beard, pale cheek, stalk up and down,
And he, the royal Dane, want half-a-crown?
Forbid it, ladies; gentlemen, forbid it;
Give joy to age, and let 'em say—you did it.
To you, ye gods! I make my last appeal;
You have a right to judge, as well as feel.
Will your high wisdom to our scheme incline,
That kings, queens, heroes, gods, and ghosts, may dine?
Olympus shakes!—that omen all secures;
May ev'ry joy you give be tenfold yours."

Tuning himself by this playful and happily written prologue to his painful task, Garrick delivered it gaily, and with the true point and sparkle, and then went through his part of Don with great humor and assumed vivacity.

Now came the awful moment that was to extinguish at once the sunshine of thirty years of public favor. He had now to close down over his own head the lid of his own coffin. The pleasure, pride, and hope of his life had been his success upon that stage upon which he was now about to turn his reluctant back. He had had the good sense to feel that verse would be too restricting a vehicle for his feelings of sorrow, and with his fine sensitive countenance quivering with unfeigned emotion, he advanced and addressed the audience in these simple but touching words:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—It has been customary with persons under my circumstances to address you in a farewell epilogue. I had the same intention, and turned my thoughts that way; but I found myself then as incapable of writing such an epilogue, as I should be now of speaking it. The jingle of rhyme and the language of fiction would but ill suit my present feelings. This is to me a very awful moment; it is no less than parting forever with those from whom I have received the greatest kindness, and upon the spot where that kindness and your favors were enjoyed. (Here his voice failed him; he paused till a gush of tears relieved him.) Whatever may be the changes of my future life, the deepest impression of your kindness will always remain here—here in my heart, fixed and unalterable. I will very readily agree to my successors having more skill and ability for their station than I have had, but I defy them all to take more uninterrupted pains for your favor, or to be more truly sensible of it than is your grateful humble servant."

Having uttered these sentiments, he bowed respectfully to all parts of the house, and at a slow pace, and with much hesitation, withdrew forever from the presence of the town.

The audience felt what it was losing, and was reluctant to part—parting is such sweet sorrow. They felt, as Dr. Browne had written, that this great genius had dignified the stage, had "restored it to the fulness of its ancient splendor, and with a variety of powers beyond example established nature—Shakespeare and himself." The gayety of the nation, as Mr. Johnson said; was eclipsed by his exit. Men were seeing and hearing, for the last time, what Smollett had praised:—

"The sweetness and variety of tones, the irresistible magic of his eye, the fire and vivacity of his action, the elegance of attitudes, and the whole pathos of expression."

Every face in the theatre was clouded with grief, tears were bursting from many eyes, and rolling down many cheeks. The sorrow was electric, and spread from heart to heart. The cry of "farewell" resounded from box to box, and seat to seat, till it became a mighty agitated clamor like the moan of a troubled ocean. A sun had gone down after a day of changeless lustre; the end of the theatrical world seemed come.

Garrick soon after signed the deeds for the sale of half his patent to Sheridan, Ford, and Lindley, and retired to his pretty and tranquil villa at Hampton. He died on January 20, 1779, at his house, No. 5 Adelphi-terrace. He was buried grandly in the Abbey—a fitting place for the grave of so wonderful a man. Years afterwards, Dr. Johnson and Boswell were one evening, in the summer evening stillness, looking over the rails of Adelphi-terrace at the Thames flowing below them, dark, silent, and mysterious as Lethe. After an interval of thoughtful silence, Boswell said:—

"I was thinking just then of two friends we have lost, who once lived in the buildings behind us. Topham Beauclerk, and Garrick."

"Ay, sir," said the great man, tenderly, "and two such friends as can never be supplied."

It is hard, almost impossible, to decide now whether Garrick was the greatest actor that had appeared up to his own time. Quin was too heavy and deliberate to be compared with him. But Betterton must have been a great genius to have fascinated Steele, and to have won the highest eulogies of a clever and sagacious observer of such experience as Cibber. His agony as "Othello," his graceful energy in the speech to the Senate, the reverential love with which as "Hamlet" he addressed the "Ghost," seem to have almost transcended any effort of Garrick's; but then Betterton was probably as much too oratorical and conventional as Kemble seemed to be beside Edmund Kean, or as Quin himself beside Garrick. The man, too, who used to play "Macbeth" in a brown velvet court-dress must have had a different ideal to our own more naturalistic school, or he would have felt the outrageousness of such a convention.

Perhaps, after all, it is by a *résumé* of Garrick anecdotes that we get the best idea of the great actor. One of his most extraordinary powers seemed to have been the instantaneous quickness with which he could assume any character, or pass from tears to laughter. Betterton, when dressed for "Lear" remained "Lear," and took his wine at the side-scenes with the gravity of a monarch. Garrick would rise from the side of dead "Cordelia," skip into the greenroom, and gobble like a turkey-cock to amuse "Peg Woffington" or Mrs. Clive. He played the dagger-scene in ordinary dress to please Grimm, and the room, full of German critics, burst into involuntary shouts of applause. The next moment he was giving them a pastrycook's boy who has let a tray of tartlets fall in the gutter; and is at first stupefied, then noisy in his blubbering. We all know the story of the Garrick fever, a fresh epidemic that he caused by his crowded houses. The proverb still extant, of "clever as Garrick," speaks loudly, too, for his genius and his fame. He astonished Hogarth by assuming the face of Fielding, of whom no portrait existed. In Paris once, he nearly frightened the driver of a fiacre into fits by getting in at one door in the dusk, getting out at the other, and returning to get in each time with a new face and walk. When he and Preville, the French actor, both competed which could feign drunkenness the better while riding, Garrick carried off the bell, in the opinion of every one, by showing that Preville was fairly drunk everywhere except his legs, but that they remained stolidly sober. When her sent to Carmontelle for the picture of the comic Garrick watching the tragic Garrick, he kept up an incessant facial change from wild joy to sadness, terror, rage, anguish, and despair. Like his friend Hogarth, he was a great student of street faces. One night during a fierce parliamentary debate in the year 177, an angry member, catching sight of Garrick's droll watchful face, moved that the gallery should be cleared. Burk instantly sprang up like a rocket, and pleaded for the great master of eloquence, from whom he himself had derived many of the graces of oratory. Black-browed Fox and dexterous Townshend followed, and also claimed Garrick as their preceptor. He was instantly excepted from the general order, and remained in the gallery, pleased and triumphant, to the infinite vexation of the honorable gentleman who had moved his expulsion. These stories, and such as these, prove how deep an impression Garrick's genius made in the minds of even the greatest men of his era.

II. MRS. SIDDONS.

That great tragic actress, Mrs. Siddons, the daughter of a strolling manager who had originally been hairdresser to the company, made her first appearance on the stage almost as soon as she could speak. Lord Allesbury and Lady Boyle patronized her at Cheltenham soon after her marriage, and mentioned her to Garrick, who gave her an engagement at five pounds per week. She was young, fragile, and timid then, and Garrick never cared much about her. He told her her arms moved awkwardly, and she declared "that he was afraid she would overshadow his nose." Mrs. Abington, however, asserted her genius, and she soon afterwards went to Bath. Henderson praised her there, and her triumph began. In 1782 she came to London, and astonished the town as "Isabella" in Southern's play. From that moment her fame began. When she played "Jane Shore," the ladies sobbed and shrieked; the men wept, and fainting fits were of momentary occurrence in the boxes. Her "Calista" and "Belvidera" touched every heart. When she played "Mrs. Beverley," in the *Gamester*, the pit used to curse and threaten and yell at the wicked "Stukeley," and people, afraid of the excitement, have been known to stay in the lobby and look in at the square glasses of the box doors, so as not to hear the words, but only see the wonderful face. Once, when she played "Agnes," in *The Fatal Curiosity*, a gentleman in the pit went into hysterics. In the fainting scene in *Tamerlane*, she was so deeply moved that she really swooned. Whether as "Lady Macbeth," "Cordelia," "Volumnia," or "Queen Katharine," she was always classical, majestic, graceful, sublime, inspired.

In 1812 this great actress took her farewell of the stage. She had for some time been wishing to realize ten thousand pounds, and escape the fatigues of her profession. Latterly her enunciation had grown too slow, her straining for effect too visible. Yet there were regrets that she whispered to herself and bosom friends. To Mrs. Piozzi she said:—

"This last season of my acting I feel as if I were mounting the first step of a ladder conducting me to the other world."

She did her best, however, to make her sunset a tropical one; for she performed fifty-seven times in her last season, and in fourteen favorite characters:—"Lady Macbeth," "Mrs. Beverley," "Lady Constance," "Elvira," "Euphrasia," "Queen Katharine," "Isabella" (*Fatal Marriage*), "Isabella" (*Measure for Measure*), "Belvidera," "Hermione," "Volumnia," and "Mrs. Haller."

She chose for her final play *Macbeth;* the Thane's dark and dangerous wife being one of her greatest triumphs, although playgoers asserted that Mrs. Pritchard had more dignity and more compass, strength, and melody of voice. In the sleeping scene the older critics claimed for Mrs. Pritchard sighs of deeper agony, and a voice more sleepy and more articulate. Yet was her acting divine. She moved like a prophetess; her beautiful face was the interpreter of a noble mind. She moved like a queen, and spoke like a Pythoness. As Hazlitt says finely:—"The enthusiasm she excited had something idolatrous about it. We can conceive nothing grander. She embodied, to our imagination, the fables of mythology of the heroic and deified mortals of elder time. She was not less than a goddess or than a prophetess inspired by the gods. Power was seated on her brow; passion radiated from her breast as from a shrine. She was Tragedy personified." The public was gazing for the last time on her who, as Campbell said, had "increased the heart's capacity for tender, intense, and lofty feelings."

On the farewell night her old inspiration seemed to have returned. She was supernatural from the moment she instilled into the chieftain's ear the first poisonous thought of evil till the time when, a mere wreck of remorse and disappointed ambition, a miserable queen, she moved like a phantom of the night, muttering fragments of her dreams all pervaded by the one racking thought. Her eyes were open, but they were consciousless and blank. The soul was absent, and in torture. When she rubbed her thin white hands in horrible remembrance of the blood that had once bathed them, the house shuddered with an ague fit of horror and of pity.

At the close of this scene the applause was frantic and ungovernable. Many persons stood upon the benches, and, dreading an anti-climax, shouted requests that the performance might close when Mrs. Siddons left the stage. An actor then came forward, and at once promised that this wish should be complied with.

The curtain was dropped for twenty minutes, then rose, and discovered Mrs. Siddons, dressed simply in white, sitting at a table. She came forward through a tornado of applause, which prevented her speaking for some time. When the lull spread, she moved forward in her own queenly way, and delivered the following address, written for her by her nephew, Mr. Horace Twiss:—

"Who has not felt how growing use endears
The fond remembrance of our former years?
Who has not sigh'd when doom'd to leave at last
The hopes of youth, the habits of the past,
Ten thousand ties and interests, that impart
A second nature to the human heart,
And, wreathing round it close, like tendrils, climb,
Blooming in age, and sanctified by time?

"Yes! at this moment crowd upon my mind
Scenes of bright days far ever left behind,
Bewildering visions of enraptured youth,
When hope and fancy wore the garb of truth,
And long-forgotten years, that almost seem
The faded traces of a morning dream!
Sweet are those mournful thoughts: for they renew
The pleasing sense of all I owe to you,
For each inspiring smile and soothing tear—
For those full honors of my long career,
That cheer'd my earliest hope, and chased my latest fear!

"And though, for me, those tears shall flow no more,
And the warm sunshine of your smile is o'er,—
Though the bright beams are fading fast away
That shone unclouded through my summer day—
Yet grateful Memory shall reflect their light
O'er the dim shadows of the coming night,
And lend to later life a softer tone,
A moonlight tint—a lustre of her own.

"Judges and friends! to whom the magic strain
Of Nature's feeling never spoke in vain,
Perhaps your hearts, when years have glided by,
And past emotions wake a fleeting sigh,
May think on her, whose lips have pour'd so long
The charmed sorrows of your Shakespeare's song:—
On her, who parting to return no more,
Is now the mourner she but *seem'd* before,—
Herself subdued, resigns the melting spell,
And breathes, with swelling heart, her long, her last Farewell!"

Towards the close of the address Mrs. Siddons became much agitated, and when, after some pauses, it ended, Kemble, in his grand Roman way, came and led his sister from the stage amid whirlwinds of applause.

Poor Mrs. Siddons! She had had a grand career of almost unalloyed triumph; but still calumny had often stung her. The misdoings of a bad sister, who had read lectures at Dr. Graham's quack Temple of Health, and afterwards tried to poison herself in Westminster Abbey, were all laid at her door. She was also accused of mean thrift, and of allowing her old father to become a petitioner for alms.

These slanders were, we have every reason to believe, utterly untrue. Mrs. Siddons, to judge from her letters, and the accounts of her intimate friends, seems to have been a high-minded, prudent, self-respecting woman, uninflated by her extraordinary fame and the high society into which it had led her. After gala days at countesses', where lords and ladies elbowed each other, and stood on chairs in their anxiety to see her, she returned, calm, dignified, and contented, to her quiet home in Gower street. It might have turned even the wisest woman's head to have Reynolds painting his name on the hem of her garment as the Tragic Muse, and Dr. Johnson calling her "a glorious woman"—a *prodigiously* fine woman, who on the stage was adorned by nature and glorified by art.

As even the sun has spots, so there are certain deductions, however, to be made from even such a fame as that of the Siddons. Mrs. Crawford equalled her as "Lady Randolph." Mrs. Cibber rivalled her in "Zara." She did little as "Juliet." She spoiled "Rosalind" by prudish scruples about the pretty fantastic male dress necessary to the part. Mrs. Jordan was far more charming in that charming character. Mrs. Cibber surpassed the Siddons as "Ophelia." In love she was too solemn, in comedy too heavy. Her "Lady Townley" wanted airness; her "Lady in Comus," her "Katharine," "Portia," and "Cleone," were by no means successes.

The Siddons' face, though grandly grave and Grecian, was rather too Jewish and prononcée in the nose and chin; the action of her arms dissatisfied even to the last hypercritical men with a difficult taste, like Horace Walpole. In domestic life she retained a certain stiff, tragic manner, which had become habitual with her, as with her brother, John Philip. She stabbed the potatoes at dinner, and said regally and metrically to the servants:—

"I asked for wafer, and you gave me beer."

But a great genius left the stage when the dark green curtain fell, for the last time, on the majestic figure and face of Sarah Siddons.—*All the Year Round.*

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia,

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

8 16 fmwts30

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11]
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 53 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M:—

100 Horses.
250 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.
200 Curry Combs, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.
200 Mules.
50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Saddle Blankets, worn.
100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Double Trees, worn.
400 Single Trees, worn.
200 Horse Brushes, worn
100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.

Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, 9 9 12t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 24½ " " Loaded Shell.
" 18½ " " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 600 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1007 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2362 Waist Belts, 359 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 39½ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R., 9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

The Forthcoming Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—In view of President Johnson's pardon proclamation, the following facts may be of interest.

President Lincoln's proclamation of March 26, 1864, commenced with the following preamble:

Whereas, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and whereas, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardons accords with a well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and whereas, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit: * * * *

The persons excepted from the benefit of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity;

President Johnson's proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, sets forth:

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in said rebellion; and whereas, many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas, many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon, to the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath (or affirmation), and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm), in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended confederate government.

Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes, within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the pretended confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Proclamation of Amnesty to the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following pardon proclamation although prepared yesterday, was not issued until this afternoon:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared "that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war ought to cease." And

Whereas, The President of the United States on the eighth day of December, Anno Domini 1863, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini 1864, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had, directly or indirectly, participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and

Whereas, The President of the United States did on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established; and the President did, by the last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted; but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and

Whereas, In and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, The President of the United did, on the second day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas, large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people, and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and

Whereas, For these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation so aforesaid issued on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as property with regard to slaves, and in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States; that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation, shall take undisturbed the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

First. The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, the Vice President, and all heads of departments of the pretended confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended confederate government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier-general, or naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States, while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second. All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third. All persons who at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 7th day of September, 1867.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—
Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..... 10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... 12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2..... 1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train..... 6:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3..... 9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 11:15 P. M.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—
Cincinnati Express..... 1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..... 8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... 1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2..... 4:10 P. M.
Day Express..... 6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3..... 7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:50 P. M.
For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... { 1st class, 2 25 / 2d class, 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Bristol.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.
At 5, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M.—for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scranton.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1:50 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $5 25.
The 1:50 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867,
4:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND, 9.00 A.M. Morning Mail.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867,
8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11:50 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:25, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 5, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:22 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 5½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia..... 7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie..... 4:00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia..... 12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie..... 10:60 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 5:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven..... 8:10 P. M.
EASTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Erie..... 10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie..... 5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 4:20 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven..... 7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 3:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 5:40 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 9:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
1 1 ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Railroad, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:22 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:2 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:1 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:4 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming Coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate station). Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 5:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold, and Baggage checked through to principal points at Reading's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.
1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 611 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m
H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST C

ANOTHER BANK BUBBLE BURST.

Suspension of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg — Intense Excitement — Heavy Losses Among the Business Men of the Eastern District.

From the N. Y. Sunday Herald.

The rotten and unsound condition of the national banking system has been again exemplified in the suspension on Saturday of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, and the transferral of its books and assets to the charge of the receiving officer appointed by the Treasury Department. Startling irregularities in the affairs of this institution have been already brought to light, and yet more interesting and astonishing developments may be expected before the investigation, which has just been commenced, is concluded.

The immediate cause of the suspension was an order issued by the Treasury on the 5th instant. The regulations of the Treasury require that all country banks, under which class the Farmers' and Citizens' was enrolled in the list of national banks, shall maintain a reserve fund in legal-tenders in their vaults, amounting to at least fifteen per cent of the gross sum of their deposits and circulation. The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank held about $1,000,000 of deposits, and was permitted to issue a circulation of about $250,000 in national bank currency notes. It had also about $9000 of old State notes floating about in the financial world, and as these bills, when gathered in, would be converted into national bank currency, the Government counted in that amount as part of the circulation of the bank. In order to comply with the requirements of the Treasury, therefore, the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank ought constantly to hold in its possession about $210,000. About a month ago the agent of the Government whose duty it was to see that this regulation was observed, discovered that there was a considerable deficit, the amount of which is unknown, and is variously stated at between $20,000 and $100,000. A notification that this deficiency must be made up was at once served upon the President of the Bank, Mr. O. M. Beach. The conduct of this gentleman, if the statement of the directors can be credited, from this stage of the affair, has been quite extraordinary and wholly inexplicable. Instead of convening a special meeting of the Board of Directors and explaining the critical position of the bank, for the prosperity of which they were, equally with himself, morally responsible, he kept the fact of the notice having been received a profound secret. Since the receipt of this important notification four of the regular weekly meetings of the directors have been held; but the actual condition of the bank has never been on either of those occasions disclosed, or any intimation whatever given of its impending fate. The directors declare that the stoppage of the bank was as sudden and unexpected a blow to them as to any of the stockholders or depositors, of whose interests they were the custodians; and several of them urge, in corroboration of this, that within the last week they have themselves confided large sums of money to the care of the bank, one of them having thus deposited no less an amount than twenty-six thousand dollars. What the motive of the President could have been in thus concealing the truth from the knowledge of his brother officials is as yet wholly unexplained, but further developments will probably dispel the mystery now resting upon this portion of the affair. Under these circumstances, of course, none of the measures that might have been adopted to preserve the credit of the bank and render its suspension needless have been adopted. The stockholders assert that they would have been perfectly willing to have had an assessment, *pro rata*, made on their shares, if such a course would have restored the bank to a condition of perfect and unimpeachable financial health.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank was organized as a National Banking association about two years ago, but it had existed as one of the banks of the State of New York for a long time previously. Its capital amounted to $300,000, in shares of $20 each, and had all been subscribed. Up to the time of the suspension the fair fame of the bank had never been questioned, and it enjoyed an extremely enviable reputation for the strength of its financial resources and the experience and ability of the officers to whom the charge of its affairs had been committed. Its stock only recently was quoted at eight per cent. premium, and last July a dividend of five per cent. was declared, and the customary bank statement, showed a surplus of $40,000. This statement, however, is now generally discredited. Some speculation took place in Williamsburg yesterday upon the shares of the bank, but sales were effected only at a [illegible] discount.

The classes mostly affected by the failure of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank are the smaller tradesmen of the Eastern District and the Long Island farmers, men of small resources, whose whole available capital was intrusted to the custody of the bank. Considering the smallness of the means at the disposal of each, it may be very well imagined that the number of depositors was very large, and the effect of such action on the part of the bank the cause of much speculation and excitement and of temporary if not permanent distress to a large portion of the population. A number of the depositors were men engaged in trade in Williamsburg, employing a number of hands, whose weekly pay was usually drawn from the bank each Saturday.

This may not affect those with sufficient capital on hand, but many of the smaller customers deposited the business receipts daily, and then drew for their requirements. The result was that many of them were last night unable to pay their work people, and the latter went to their homes in a far quieter manner than might have been expected from people in their situation. The greater number were persons in almost destitute circumstances, and the distress occasioned by a sudden stoppage of the means for procuring life's necessaries may be well imagined, and many a poor victim of bad management and wild financial speculation retired to his home last night in the most pitiable mood, having no hope before him but debt—that is, if he had credit—or starvation and misery for himself and little ones for the coming week.

Many of the storekeepers, especially in Grand street, were also much embarrassed, and were unable to meet their regular weekly engagements, and business in some establishments was partially interrupted from the moment of the announcement of the suspension of the bank. Some persons, more frightened than others, waited for the hour of opening to present their checks or books; but were met by a colored porter, who informed each that his instructions were to admit no one. These orders were strictly obeyed, and many who feared their worldly all was irretrievably lost waited long and patiently for some explanation from the officials of the bank; but they did not condescend to vouchsafe any, and the darkey, with a most monotonous and husky voice, continued his stereotyped answer, and with gravity and wisdom repeated, "Not a cent here—you get no stamps to-day." Several ladies tried the gallantry of the colored porter; but to no avail. There was "no admission, sure." "Where is the President or the directors?" asked one. "They are not here." "Where can they be seen?" "Well, there goes the President now; but I guess you better not speak to him if you don't want a snub. He feels bad." Some inquired if a statement would be made during the day; but they received no information, there being nobody present to give it. For this course of conduct the chief officials were much blamed, and their silence gave rise to more serious misgivings, and little rings were formed in the neighborhood of the office, where various opinions were expressed and exchanged on the subject. Many were impressed with the idea that the depositors should have been made aware of the state of affairs and of the warning given the directors by the Government some time ago. If this had been done there would not have been so much excitement among the people as was to be seen yesterday in the Eastern District.

Later in the day this excitement and uncertainty increased, as rumor said it was feared the failure of the bank was unavoidable, and that the Germania and the Dime Savings Banks would immediately follow, as they had deposited large sums with the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank; and at one time this opinion gained such ground as to lead to the expectation that a run on these institutions would follow, as many of the depositors would become alarmed for the security of their hard-earned savings, and would therefore shower in notices of withdrawal to their banks. The excitement did not, however, up to a late hour assume any such appearance, although the people exhibited the same uneasiness about their savings, and made their complaints and misgivings to one another. Many of those persons were evidently of the hard-working class, and must have earned their money by the roughest of labor, or the most assiduous and persevering attention to business. Their anguish at the dreaded loss of a life's savings was pitiable, and many incidents occurred in the vicinity of the bank that drew forth the most undisguised sympathy from persons having no material interest in the institution, but who felt sincerely for the trials and hardships falling on the poor people.

Persons not depositors with the latter feared that some other banks holding dealings with it would become insolvent, and that the funds deposited by them would be lost. The Germania and Dime Savings Banks of the Western District were depositors to a considerable amount—the latter to the tune of $15,000.

Suspension of the Traders' Bank of Greenpoint.

The Merchants' and Traders' Bank of Greenpoint suspended payment immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the state of affairs in Williamsburg, as all their deposits were made with the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of the latter place. This was very unexpected by its patrons, and created almost greater excitement in Greenpoint than that occasioned by the other in Williamsburg. The depositors had the utmost confidence in the institution, which was established originally as a branch of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, but was subsequently—about nine months ago—organized under the General Banking laws of the State as a State bank. Its opening took place with great *eclat*, and the promises made by the directors were encouraging to the prospects of the many extensive interests of Greenpoint. The capital was said to have been $100,000, and it was, strange to say, the only banking institution in the Second Congressional district.

The moment it became known that the bank had stopped payment, many were inclined to believe it but an idle rumor; but on visiting the office, at the corner of Greenpoint avenue and Franklin street, and having ocular proof of the truth of the statement, disappointment and vexation were manifest in the faces of all, and loud were the murmurs and bitter the complaints against the directory of the bank; and incidents such as those occurring in Williamsburg at the same moment were here repeated with, if possible, greater force, as the depositors belonged to the humbler class of the population, and were unused to such fashionable occurrences as the smash-up of banks. Should the Merchants' and Traders' Bank be unable to soon resume payment, the distress and suffering caused the poor people will be very hard. They are at present in a state of the most blissful ignorance of details, and the only fact known to them at present is that the doors were shut against them from an early hour yesterday morning, and no further explanations afforded them.

The officers of this bank are:—O. M. Beach, President; E. A. Thurston, Cashier; Directors, John J. Hicks, David Sturtevant, Sylvester Tuttle, George Ricard, Watson Sanford, Howell Smith, David Williams, S. W. Woolsey, and S. M. Beard.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Full Particulars—Eight Lives Lost—Four of the Bodies Found—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Naugatuck Railroad accident, of which the telegraph, always laconic in its utterances and limited to facts, hard facts, sometimes very hard facts, gave a paragraphic summary yesterday morning, proves to have been an occurrence of uncommonly harrowing interest, as well from the manner of the casualties resulting as from the number of deaths thereby incurred. No accident has happened upon an Eastern road for several years which has created in its immediate vicinity a sensation so painful and general. About two miles from the small town of Thomaston the Naugatuck Railroad crosses a considerable tributary of the Naugatuck river. A junction between this tributary, which is of considerable width at this point, and the Naugatuck, takes place about half a mile south of the scene of the disaster. The facts of the occurrence are as follows:—

Late on Thursday night, or rather early on Friday morning, just as the engine had passed the bridge, that structure, loosened probably by the weight of the train, and not having been subjected to critical examination since the heavy rain of a few hours before, suddenly sank in that portion occupied by the baggage car. The car coupling was torn asunder instantly, and the vehicle itself, containing sixteen persons, of whom fifteen were employes of the company, sank suddenly into the river, and was whirled over and over and away by the swollen flood. The force of the current acting upon the baggage car, already at its mercy, swung it round with sufficient momentum to draw the forward passenger car from the track and head it down the stream in the wake of the vehicle already submerged. At this point, however, the coupling of the passenger car gave way, and the inmates were saved by fortunate accident from participation in the fate of the sixteen who had gone before. The passenger car was thus left with the forward and swung round at right angles from the track and in about three feet of water; and, saving fright and bruises, the passengers escaped unharmed. Meantime the baggage car, with its fated sixteen, was swept down the river with singular velocity—the stream being swollen to six or eight feet more than its usual depth by the giving way of a dam, known as Wilson's dam, about three miles above the bridge. The vehicle, made a whirligig of by the current, in ten minutes had passed the junction of the stream with the Naugatuck, and still continued floundering in the current. Two miles further it was swept along with dizzy rapidity over the dam at Thomaston, and a mile further after that leap, until it finally grounded one mile below the village and three miles from the scene of the occurrence. So rapid was the motion of the current, and so swiftly was the car hurried along by the freshet, that men on foot with the utmost running were unable to keep pace with it, and horses were impressed into service to enable the rescuers to follow in easy wake of the shrieking sufferers. During the singular voyage three persons, all trackmen, were washed off from the vehicle, and succeeded in gaining the shore; and when at last the unfortunate impromptu craft was made fast, five others, also trackmen, who had clung to the debris throughout its dreary voyage down the river and over the Thomaston dam, were taken off with sundry bruises, but not seriously hurt.

Only one passenger was hurt out of the fifty on board the train, and in that single case the injury was slight and consisted only of a harmless cut upon the head. The engineer, Henry Abell, was considerably though not seriously bruised, the engine being thrown from the track and left clinging to the abutment of the bridge.

The immediate cause of the disaster—the remote though principal cause being the insufficiency of the bridge as a structure for its purpose—was the carrying away by the freshet of a dam known as Wilson's dam, about three miles above the spot where the accident happened. At the time of the occurrence, therefore, the stream, as stated by Mr. A. S. Burr, conductor of the train, must have been some eight or nine feet higher than usual, and had been beating with all the momentum of water suddenly let loose and struggling to find its level against the insufficient piers of the bridge, which, though the newest and safest on the road, was after all not safe.

The conductor was in the first passenger car when the accident took place, and, on getting out and seeing the baggage car gone, states that he supposed that it had sunk to the bottom—it having within three minutes from the moment of the accident been swept far out of sight. The scene as the car swept down the stream, the unhappy mariners who clung thereto shrieking for help, and the flitting of men on shore to and fro with lanterns and shouting anon one to the other at the top of their voices, must have been a thesis for pen painting which, to have witnessed, might have thrilled with some sort of sensation even the quill of a bloodless philosopher. The dam at Thomaston over which the car was carried was built upon the principle of the sloping face and thus the vehicle was driven over without being wrecked in its descent; though, had it not been secured before the second dam, some two miles below, had been passed, both craft and unfortunate mariners must have been dashed in pieces by the force of the fall. As it was, the roof and doors of the car were forced off by the current—a circumstance which, however, contributed more to the saving of those within than all the frantic hurrying to and fro of the intended rescuers on shore.

Eight persons were last evening reported dead or missing, of whom the bodies of four were found in the course of the day. Every effort has been made to recover the bodies of the missing four, though it unfortunately happened that at the time of the accident the recent thunder storm had so affected the telegraph wires that a couple of messengers had to be sent off on foot to convey the intelligence of the affair to Waterbury, whence about half-past 11 o'clock the next morning a train was started off to the relief of the sufferers. The President and supervisor of the road accompanied the train.

The following are the names of those whose bodies have been found:—Lucius Skinner, messenger of Adams' Express; Egbert N. Sperry, of Woolcotville; Patrick Rocher, of Woolcotville; and James Bunbury, of Woolcotville. The latter two were trackmen.

Still missing and unaccounted for are the following, known to have been in the car at the time of the falling of the pier:—John Lofty, foreman of the Winstead division of the road; John Canty, of Winstead; Mr. Quinn, of Woolcotville; and Mr. McKee, of Woolcotville. The last three were trackmen.

The following are the names of the persons saved:—Lawrence McDermott, baggage master; John Ives, William Lawler, Patrick Slatterly, two trackmen by the name of O'Donohue, and two others whose names have not been ascertained.

Three mail-bags were lost, together with the baggage of the fifty passengers, some little of which, badly damaged, has been recovered.

Yesterday morning a coroner's jury was empanelled to inquire into the cause of the deaths of the four whose bodies had been recovered, who, after reviewing the evidence, rendered the following verdict, in some degree censuring the company:—

The undersigned jurors being duly empanelled and sworn to inquire into the cause and manner of the deaths of Lucius Skinner, Egbert Sperry, Patrick Rocher, and James Bunbury, whose deaths were sudden and untimely, and the cause and manner of which were unknown, having viewed the bodies of said deceased and considered the evidence given us, do on our oaths say that the said Lucius Skinner, Egbert Sperry, Patrick Rocher, and James Bunbury came to their deaths by accidental drowning, caused by the cars of the Naugatuck Railroad being precipitated through a bridge, which, in the minds of the jurors, was an insufficient structure.

F. J. Whittemore, foreman,	A. C. Shelton,
D. A. Burr, clerk,	Aaron Thomas,
William W. King,	J. M. Peck,
F. M. Foster,	Ira N. Bevins,
Robert Alcott,	David Shelton,
Chauncey Bidwell,	John A. Wood.

A troop of workmen employed by the Company were busy all day yesterday dragging the river with hooks and other appliances, but it is highly probable that the four remaining bodies may have been washed further down the Naugatuck into out-of-the-way crannies not to be explored until the freshet shall have subsided.—*N. Y. Sunday Herald.*

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City,

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.) SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of studies required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal education, as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of ELECTIVE STUDIES, which will offer to the student all the advantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.

While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the Junior year, may elect, in the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English Language and its Literature, in History, in Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.

The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose tastes lead them to the highest cultivation of the Ancient Languages and their literature, of Physical Science, and of Pure Mathematics; or, on the other, to meet the wishes of those who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.

Circulars, showing all the details of the College courses, may be obtained, after September 9, from the Janitor at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.

The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on Monday the 16th inst.

By order of the Trustees:

CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

9 4 wfsmw6t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.

For circulars apply to

SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.

No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

9 4 wsm1m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

8 16 mw1st

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, will begin on TUESDAY, September 10. Apply to College Building, MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. 9 7 5t*

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.

8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 250 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN,

Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1324 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 30.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

8 24 1m*

FIFTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Intelligencer Again Ventilates Itself.

GEN. SICKLES A TRAITOR.

What Will Johnson Do Next?

HIS FRIENDS URGE HIM FORWARD.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

General Sickles a Traitor.

The *Intelligencer* this morning contains a savage attack on General Sickles, charging him with being a traitor for obstructing the process of the Supreme Court. It asks:—"Does the General of the Army endorse the doctrine that courts shall be suppressed by a general for the express purpose of preventing them from guarding lawful limits of his personal power? He is for the doctrine, or he is against it." This is significant at this time.

Radical Congressmen in Washington.

General Banks arrived this morning, and General Butler is also here, with numerous radical Congressmen, who seem to be attracted here by a common impulse that their presence is needed for consultation upon the present state of affairs. No new developments have been made this morning as to what course the President will pursue to enforce his last proclamation of amnesty. There is a strong pressure upon him to follow it up by decisive measures, but he has not yet issued any orders to General Grant upon the subject.

What Will Johnson Do Next?

Grant's headquarters were thronged this morning with newspaper correspondents watching what the next move will be, as it is naturally expected that the President will not stop here. He has commenced, and is bound in honor to stand by his pardoned Rebel friends, and see that they are clothed with the right of suffrage as the necessary sequence of the proclamation. Some say to-day that he is afraid to take the responsibility of directing the opening of the registration lists, but will content himself with the glory of issuing a paper proclamation, without following it up with decided measures to give it effect.

Grant's Reticence.

All of Grant's staff are exceedingly reticent, and say that he will not express himself in advance as to what course he will take, but that when orders are issued to him interfering with the District Commanders, he will then take his position and act accordingly. He is at the War Office this morning, transacting business as usual.

Colorado Jewett and lady were honored with a special audience by the President this morning. A large number of visitors were in attendance.

The Boat Race.

[*Continued from Fourth Edition.*]

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9.—When silence could be again obtained, Mr. Roberts made the following announcement:—

"Gentlemen—Having heard the testimony given by judges on both sides, who have failed to agree, it has become my duty to decide as to the winner of this race. As Hamill was ahead when he commenced to turn the stake-boat, he had, by the rules of boat racing, the right of track, and Brown should have gone outside of him, and therefore, I decide that Hamill won the race."

There was loud cries of "Brown, Brown, speech from Brown," following the announcement, but Brown did not respond, and the crowd seeming to accept as conclusive, if not satisfactory his decision, began quietly to disperse, and as this report closes, only a few scattered knots of persons here and there in animated discussion indicate that our quiet city has been disturbed by an event so exciting as a contest for the national championship of single scull rowing.

Brown's judges have put in an appeal from the above decision, but to what higher authority they do not state.

Arrest of a Revenue Collector.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—John Allen, Deputy Revenue Collector in Brooklyn, was arrested today, charged with fraud. A warrant is said to be issued for the arrest of Collector Callicott.

European Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Sept. 9—Noon.—Petroleum flat at $52·50 for standard article.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Charles Henderson, John Bowers, and his wife, had a hearing, charged with the larceny of a pocket-book, containing $333·25, belonging to Mrs. Subers. The particulars have been already reported in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The defendants were held for trial.

Elizabeth Thompson, a milliner, residing in Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, New York, and Eliza Dawson, a dressmaker, residing in Tenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in the same city, were charged with being professional pickpockets, and having indulged in their vocation much to the discomfort of many parties, who were compelled to go home minus their pocket-books. They were committed for a further hearing. Officers Charles H. Smith and William Warnock arrested them at Ninth and Cherry streets this morning. The "Quaker lady," and all others who had their pockets picked on Eighth street on Saturday, are requested to call at the Central Station on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta,
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 87½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 87½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·75.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

9 2 3m

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call your attention to his LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

All of which having been bought ENTIRELY FOR CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Our assortment will include

SILKS, BLACK, PLAIN, AND FANCY,
PIM BROS.'S IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS, FRENCH REPS,
PLAID CREPE CLOTHS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
LUPIN'S BEST PARIS MERINOES,
PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,

And every variety of Seasonable Dress Goods.

MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
JOUVIN'S BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOAKS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TOGETHER WITH OUR USUAL STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Daily additions to our assortment will be made throughout the season. 3 2 wamsmrp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

DUBLIN, IRELAND,

THREE CASES OF PIM BROS'.

CELEBRATED

IRISH POPLINS,

IN ALL THE NEW AND STAPLE SHADES OF COLORS [9 4 wfm3trp

Selected and Ordered by Ourselves.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED CASTOR CLOTHS
VELVET FINISH BLUE, BLACK, BROWN AND DAHLIA PIQUE COATINGS.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS, FOR SALE, BY THE PIECE OR RETAIL. 8 2 m]

[GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1108 CHESNUT Street. No. 1108 CHESNUT Street.

[GIRARD ROW.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH, THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 2 wfmtim

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning

MAGNIFICENT STYLES

OF

ROBE DE CHAMBRES,

IN SCARLET, WHITE, BLACK, AND BROWN CENTRES. [1[illegible]

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY MORNING, FROM AUCTION,

ELEGANT REAL LACE CURTAINS.

Handsome Lace Curtains, $9·00 per pair, worth $13.
Elegant " " $15 " $22.
Magnificent " " $20, $30, $40, $50, cost nearly double to import.

The above goods comprise some beautiful designs, and are well worthy the special attention of housekeepers, as they comprise the largest and best assortment in the market, at LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

70 pairs of NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, reduced; Pim Bros. & Co., genuine.
IRISH POPLINS, our own importation.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, from auction.
Plain and Plaid all-wool French Poplins.
Real Lyons Cloaking Velvet, cheapest in the city.
A splendid assortment of BLACK MOHAIRS and ALPACAS, very low.
200 REAL LACE (Val.) HDKFS., $3·25, extra cheap.
HANDSOME LACE (Points) COLLARS and BARBES.
100 dozen Silk Neck Ties (Ladies), 12½ to 50c.; cost over double to import.
The best Hemstitched Hdkfs. in the market for 25c.
Great bargains in Hdkfs., Ladies' and Gents'.
HOSIERY, closing out, reduced.
Best French Corsets, reduced.
HOOP-SKIRTS, reduced.
HOOP-SKIRTS, closing out.
Best make of Water-proof Cloakings.

E. R. LEE,

8 23 2t* No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

September 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 7 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

September 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9 5 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

September 12, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 500 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [9 6 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

September 13, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [9 7 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

By Order of United States District Court, will be sold,
On Wednesday,

Sept. 18, 1867, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 124 South Eleventh street, the lease, goodwill, and fixtures of store.

Also, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 240 Market street, the Stock of a city retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a general assortment of dry goods and notions. [9 7 9t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.—By catalogue.
On Wednesday morning,

September 11, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Included in sale will be found, viz:—
EMBROIDERIES.
200 lots new and choice styles Embroideries, just landed, consisting in part of—
— lots plain and velvet embroidered Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
— lots plain and veined Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
— lots plain and veined Jaconet and Cambric Bands.
— lots do. do. Jaconet and Cambric Flouncings.
— lots plain button-edged Cambric Handkerchiefs.
— lots plain embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
— lots plain very rich embroidered do. do.
— lots infants' embroidered Robes and Waists.
— lots Ginny Laces and Frillings.
L. C. HDKFS. AND WHITE GOODS.
Also, an invoice ladies' and gents' 5-8 and 3-4 plain and hemstitched linen cambric hdkfs., from medium to fine qualities.
Also, an invoice white cambrics, jaconets, Nainsooks, Swiss mulls, bishop lawn, linings, etc.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Also on Wednesday morning,
1500 DOZEN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Comprising a full and large assortment of cotton hose and half-hose, for ladies, gents, and children, from medium to finest quality, for city sales.
Also, ladies', gents', and children's gloves, in great variety.
600 DOZEN BUCK GLOVES.
Also, 600 dozen super buck, kid, and sheep gloves and gauntlets, a full line, in great variety.
POCKET WALLETS AND NOTIONS.
Also, an invoice morocco pocket wallets and bags; notions, buttons, trimmings, cutlery, etc. 9 9 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 116 Market street.
BAR AND FIXTURES, MIRRORS, BAGATELLE TABLE, SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning, [9 7 2t
10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 116 Market street.

Extensive Sale No. 1314 Arch street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, 9 ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, ELEGANT MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, CANTON MATTINGS, FINE HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1314 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture. [9 9 4t

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' CONCORD CAMPHOR TROCHES,

Positive Preventive of

CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,

Sole Factor,